

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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CGDK LEADERS OUTLINE PLANS TO ASEAN MINISTERS

BK130152 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Kampuchean resistance leaders have responded to ASEAN's declaration of support for them with a promise not to disappoint "their friends" in their fight against the Vietnamese.

The three leaders of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- also outlined for ASEAN foreign ministers their plans to improve their guerrillas tactics, sources in the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. The sources said the coalition leaders made the response on Monday night during their meeting with the ASEAN ministers after ASEAN issued a joint statement promising the resistance force full political and military support. They added that Sihanouk's son, Prince Ranariddh, Mrs Ieng Thirith, wife of Ieng Sary, and KPNLF commander Gen Sak Sutsakhan were also present at the meeting. The sources said Khieu Samphan told the ASEAN ministers that the resistance forces were trying to disrupt the administrative structure set up by the Vietnamese at district and village levels. He also claimed that the resistance currently controlled a considerable portion of the Tonle Sap.

The sources quoted Prince Sihanouk as saying that all parties in the coalition had agreed to exchange military intelligence and clearly define their operation zones so as to increase the efficiency of their military operations. The ASEAN ministers were told that resistance fighters were operating about 30 kilometres from Phnom Penh and that the recent Vietnamese border offensive was a ploy to draw them away from the interior of the country. Khieu Samphan said the Vietnamese tactic failed, and no resistance troops were pulled out to reinforce those at the border.

Ministers Comment on Meeting

BK121438 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] After the closure of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting today, Malaysian Foreign Minister and Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Indonesia's Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told a joint news conference about the meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and Prince Norodom Sihanouk and leaders of the three Cambodian factions. They said that the meeting was useful in that the ASEAN foreign ministers received more interesting information and exchanged views with the Cambodian leaders on the general situation. As for the report that the noncommunist factions of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann would merge, the two foreign ministers said that the Cambodian people will have to decide, and ASEAN has no comment on this issue. Leaders of the three Cambodian factions were also present at yesterday's meeting.

Asked how the assistance for the Cambodian national liberation forces would be handled and if the military assistance appealed for by ASEAN for the latter would contradict efforts for a peaceful settlement of the dispute, the two ministers replied that any country can provide the assistance. The important thing is that the assistance be increased quickly.

The call made by ASEAN for military assistance from the international community for the Cambodian national liberation forces does not contradict efforts to seek a peaceful dialogue. On the contrary, the situation would be balanced since the other country [Vietnam] is also receiving such assistance. It is fair for ASEAN to call for assistance for Cambodia.

Asked about the result of ASEAN's diplomatic offensive to halt Soviet military assistance to Vietnam, they replied that the ASEAN member countries had summoned Soviet ambassadors to hear ASEAN's position on the improper action by the Soviet Union in helping Vietnam occupy Cambodia. However, ASEAN has not yet made any plans for further action, pending a reply from the Soviet Union.

Asked about his planned visit to Hanoi, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who has been assigned by the other ASEAN foreign ministers to contact the Vietnamese counterpart, said he might go to Hanoi sooner or later than scheduled, since he must also consider Vietnam's readiness.

MOKHTAR ON HANOI TRIP, INVITATION TO PRC

BK130209 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Feb 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja yesterday reaffirmed his intention to visit Hanoi, a trip he postponed last month because of fierce fighting inside Kampuchea, but played it down as being a matter of "courtesy." He said that the date of the visit has not been finalized, but indicated that it would not be too far off. "I might go sooner than you think, but later than you wish," the Indonesian foreign minister said.

Mokhtar was responding to questions during a news conference chaired by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Ritthauddeen at the end of the two-day special meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers at the Oriental Hotel yesterday morning.

"For one thing, my visit has always been intended to be a bilateral one," he said. He said he felt very "awkward" that Vietnamese leaders, including Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, had visited his country three times already.

"So, it comes as courtesy that I pay a return visit and of course, newspapers see a lot of things in that. I am just paying a little visit and being nice and my wife has agreed to come along with me because she is interested in bicycles and they do a lot of bicycle riding there," he said.

Ritthauddeen clarified that by saying on Monday that the atmosphere was now not conducive to a meaningful dialogue with Vietnam. He did not imply in any way that there was sincerity on the part of Vietnam to pursue a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue when Dr Mokhtar goes to Hanoi.

"Dr Mokhtar might go there for talks on bilateral issues. He might go there to probe the Vietnamese or to confirm whether there is a genuine sign of sincerity on the part of Hanoi. This is why I said in my statement (Monday) that we (ASEAN foreign ministers) leave the question entirely to Dr Mokhtar," the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee said.

Referring to ASEAN's call for assistance to the Khmer resistance forces in their political and military struggle against the Vietnamese, Mokhtar said that the call should be viewed in a general way as a matter of principle. He said the call was intended to "even up" the military equation in Kampuchea. "When the aggressors get arms, why does everybody seem to think it's alright, but when the aggressed upon get arms, everybody appears excited about it," he told the news conference.

Ritthaudeen said that the call should be seen in the context of the stepped-up Vietnamese offensive against Khmer resistance forces in Kampuchea.

Mokhtar, asked about his invitation to China to participate in Indonesia's 30th anniversary celebration of the 1955 Bandung conference, said that the invite should be seen separately from other events taken by observers to indicate a possible normalization of Sino-Indonesian relationship, frozen since 1967 following an alleged China-backed coup attempt in Jakarta.

Other events include ongoing moves to open direct trade between the two countries.

"Can you think of any reason why China should not be invited to the commemorative meeting?" he asked. The celebration is scheduled for 24-25 April this year in Bandung, Indonesia.

#### PACIFIC COUNTRIES TO RECEIVE AID FROM ASEAN

BK130307 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] ASEAN, showing that its regional concerns are not focused wholly on the Kampuchean issue, will start giving assistance to developing Pacific nations in the form of human resource development, a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday.

The aid programmes, the source said, will be discussed at the Pacific Conference in Kuala Lumpur in July when ASEAN holds talks with the dialogue countries of Canada, the United States, New Zealand, Japan and Australia.

The source said the programmes were consistent with the ASEAN foreign ministers' statement yesterday, the second day of the special session.

In their statement the foreign ministers "noted" with satisfaction the progress made in ASEAN-Pacific cooperation since its initiation at the last post-ministerial conference of ASEAN Foreign Ministers in July 1984 in Jakarta."

During a meeting of senior ASEAN officials and the five dialogue countries of the Pacific in January this year, it was agreed that a new approach should be taken in the area of human resource development.

The source said that ASEAN had many programmes dealing with the development of human resources that would benefit other Pacific countries such as Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Samoa.

The source said ASEAN had been receiving a great amount of aid from dialogue countries and it was felt that the time was ripe for the organization to itself hand out aid.

The South Pacific, the source said, was an area which would continue to gain importance both economically and politically.

NAKASONE COMMENTS ON ROK ELECTION RESULTS

OW130207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0202 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party remained as firm as a rock. Nakasone commented on the general election in the neighboring country and said there was a major change in the opposition camp.

He told newsmen the New Korea Democratic Party took an advance, he said. The Democratic Justice Party led by President Chon Tu-hwan is expected to win 149 seats in the election of the 276-seat National Assembly.

Election results paved the way to promote the concept of a new Japan-South Korean partnership on which Nakasone and Chon agreed last year, Foreign Ministry sources said. Analyzing DJP's victory in the election, the sources said economic achievements, active efforts for inter-Korean dialogue, and calm diplomatic initiatives led the ruling party to retain a majority.

The new opposition party appeared to have gained support from younger generations, the sources said. The rise of the NKDP may activate domestic political circles and improve South Korea's image in the international scene, they said.

The main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) said the NKDP's advance reflected South Koreans' strong hope for restoration of democracy. JSP issued a statement and said the rise of the new party also meant criticism against President Chon's suppression on democratic movements. South Korea must immediately lift restrictions on prominent opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to recover democracy in that country, said the statement.

N. KOREA SPORTS DELEGATION HEAD AFFIRMS GAMES

OW121309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 12 KYODO -- Kim Se-chin, leader of a visiting North Korean sports delegation, said Tuesday his country would participate in the inaugural Asian Winter Games to be held in March next year in the northern Japanese city of Sapporo.

China and South Korea are already planning to take part in the Sapporo games, which is to be held under the auspices of the Japan Olympic Committee.

The North Korean sports official made known Pyongyang's intention to participate in the games during talks here with Japanese sports leaders, including JOC chairman Katsuji Shibata.

As the Japanese organizers had hoped the Sapporo games would promote exchanges between Japan and East Asian countries going beyond politics, they are pleased at Kim's statement which means participation by the two Koreas.

Kim, however, gave no clear-cut reply on North Korea's participation in the 1985 universiade summer games scheduled for late August in Kobe. But he showed a positive attitude, asking for information on the games from the JOC.

Regarding the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul, the North Korean sports official repeated his country's opposing stand. North Korea's official stand on the Seoul Olympics has already been clarified by statements of premier Kang Song-san and Kim Yu-sun, North Korea's member on the International Olympic Committee, the delegation leader said.

The North Korean delegation arrived here Saturday for a 10-day visit to see Japan's winter sports facilities and hold talks with Japanese sports officials. The group has been invited by the JOC.

In a presss conference later in the day, Kim Se-chin said the North Koreans believe that the Sapporo winter games is a significant meet for amateur sportsmanship and development of sports in Asia.

Kim told newsmen that the dialogue between North and South Korea was suspended because of the current joint U.S.-South Korea military exercise "Team Spirit '85." When the military practice ends, there is a good chance not only for resumption of the suspended economic and Red Cross negotiations, but also for sports talks to be resumed, Kim said.

Following North Korea's offer of relief goods to South Korean flood sufferers last September, economic and Red Cross talks were held between the two Koreas.

But Pyongyang gave notice to Seoul on January 9 that it was suspending participation in the next rounds of the economic and Red Cross talks in protest against the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise.

The North Korean sports official's statement Tuesday confirmed general speculation here that the North-South dialogue might be reopened after mid-April when the "Team Spirit '85" ends.

#### PLANNING AGENCY SUPPORTS ADJUSTING EXCHANGE RATE

OW130825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO -- An idea of instituting some measures to keep the yen from falling further is shaping up in some government offices amid a foreign outcry over Japan's trade surplus, sources said Wednesday. The yen's continued plunge in value in relation to the U.S. dollar could prompt the government to institute an exchange rate adjustment fund, they said.

The economic planning agency is advocating the idea, which is similar to an export surcharge system considered by the Finance Ministry four years ago, they said. If such a safeguard system is introduced, the yen's drop below a certain target zone would trigger export surcharges, aimed at making Japanese goods costlier to obtain on export markets and appeasing foreign criticism about Japan's swelling trade surplus.

Inter-agency discussions are continuing among considerable dissension, however, with many offices voicing skepticism as to the advisability of the system that could run counter to the principle of free trade Japan is advocating, they said.

PARTY OF 25TH DIVISION ARRIVES FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK122343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists sent an advance party of their 25th Division mobilised in the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, the largest in scope in history, to an air base in the central sector of the front of February 9, according to a radio report from Seoul. The 25th U.S. Infantry Division is an aggression unit which won ill fame in the period of the Korean war. Along with the arrival of these aggression forces airlifted from Hawaii, the criminal "Team Spirit 85" reportedly entered the full-dress scale.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE DEMANDS HALT TO EXERCISES

SK130351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA) -- The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in an appeal issued on January 31 strongly demanded a prompt stop to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Korean people and the world people entertain great expectation as in his New Year address for 1985 the great leader President Kim Il-song said smooth progress of North-South dialogues might culminate in North-South high-level political talks, the appeal said. It pointed in detail to the DPRK's sincere efforts for the peaceful reunification of the divided country and her peaceful initiatives, and said:

The United States and South Korean authorities, while paying lip-service to dialogue, are staging provocative war exercises against the DPRK, ridiculously claiming that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is one of "annual occurrence" and the like.

The "Team Spirit 85" spoils the atmosphere of dialogue arranged between the North and South of Korea and increases the tensions on the Korean peninsula. The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea pungently denounces the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal.

The appeal called upon all the national support committees and friendship associations and all the political and social organizations of the world which support the activities of the International Liaison Committee to strive to force the United States and South Korean authorities to accept the tripartite talks proposal.

PRAVDA Cited on 'Team Spirit'

SK130849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA February 10 in a review of the world situation condemned the U.S. imperialists for using South Korea as their base for aggression. Noting that the United States has "allies" which do not speak against its any nuclear war move, the paper said the South Korean authorities offered the land of South Korea and its coastal waters to be used for the "Team Spirit 85" military rehearsal. While spreading a groundless rumor about "threat from the North", the U.S. imperialists and their Seoul conspirators are heightening tensions in the Far East.

Recalling that the commander of the U.S. Airforce in South Korea declared that latest type reconnaissance planes "OV-10" would be deployed in South Korea in March, the paper went on: The socialist countries resolutely oppose this vicious plan of Washington and its conspirators.

The working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the South of the Korean peninsula and condemn the dangerous provocations of the U.S. imperialists, upholding the cause of the country's peaceful reunification and calling for the relaxation of tensions in the Far East.

PAPER DECRIMES SOUTH DISTORTION OF BOAT INCIDENT

SK110407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets, after causing an "incident" on their part, lost no time in launching into a maddening anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign by publishing an "announcement" of the puppet defence ministry and a "statement" of the puppet minister of culture and information, groundlessly distorting fact as if the North had "kidnapped" South Korean fishing boats in the high seas. Refuting it as a shameless false propaganda totally reversing black and white, NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today says:

It was entirely lawful for a patrol boat of the Navy of the Korean People's Army to apprehend the unidentified South Korean boats when they illegally intruded into the waters of our side off the west coast on February 5.

The thinly-veiled anti-communist smear campaign of the puppets is a mean act which can be committed by such traitor clique as the Chon Tu-hwan group which is seeking a way out in inciting antagonism and confrontation, hampering national unity and laying a stumbling block in the way of reunification. It is a challenge to the South Korean people who desire democracy and national reunification and an intolerable provocation against us who are making sincere efforts to put an end to distrust and confrontation between North and South and solve the country's reunification question by dialogue and negotiation. The South Korean crewmen themselves confessed to the whole course of the crimes they had committed to drag into the light of day the intrigues of the puppets. The puppets lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to mislead public opinion by distorting and fabricating fact. But this only strips them naked to reveal their ugly color.

In their feverish anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign against us, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to divert to anti-communism the attention of the people opposed to the puppet national assembly "elections" at hand and justify their treacheries and splitting manoeuvres and thereby prop up their tottering fascist dictatorship at any cost.

This is also a foolish ruse to evade the responsibility for having aggravated the North-South relations and thrown an obstacle in the way of dialogue by their piratic attempt to kidnap our fishing boats in the high seas of the East Sea some time ago.

The South Korean puppets must discontinue their provocations and false propaganda against us, pondering over the possible consequences when they go too far in their malicious intrigues and reckless provocations against us.

KIM TAE-CHUNG CRITICIZES ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

SK130354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA) -- Kim Tae-chung criticized the puppet national assembly "elections" as a "camouflaging trick" of the Chon Tu-hwan group, according to an NHK report. Branding the "elections" as a "sort of business-like work of the dictator" to make it appear as if there were democracy in South Korea, he said that he would not "cast a vote even if he were allowed to participate in the 'elections'". Meanwhile, president of the defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam reportedly said that he would not participate in the "elections" as his political activities are banned as ever.

KIM YONG-SAM TO COOPERATE WITH KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK130518 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] On 9 February, Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, met with foreign reporters at his house. In his meeting with foreign reporters, he expressed his opinion about future cooperation with Kim Tae-chung and the prospects for the general elections.

On the morning of 8 February, he was held back while trying to go to the airport to welcome Kim Tae-chung. In this regard, he said that the present regime was afraid of seeing a photograph in the world media of them shaking hands with each other at the airport criticizing the present regime's attitude. He said that if the two persons join forces, they can do anything. He expressed his determination to push ahead with the democratization movement in the future while cooperating with Kim Tae-chung. He expressed his opinion that slogans calling for the end of the military dictatorship have evoked strong sympathy among the people in the process of these general elections.

STUDENTS HOLD ANTI-DJP RALLIES IN SEOUL

SK130358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA) -- Over 300 students of Seoul, Yonsei, Koryo, Songgyungwan and Sogang Universities, University of Foreign Studies and Konguk University staged a powerful anti-"Democratic Justice Party" demonstration in unity in the second block of Chongno Street in the heart of Seoul on the afternoon of February 8, according to a report from Seoul. The students marched, carrying square bars, steel pipes and scores of torches to counter the suppression by the fascist clique. When the riot police pounced upon them, they staunchly fought, shouting "We oppose by death the dictatorship of the 'Democratic Justice Party'" and hurling Molotov cocktails and brandishing square bars and steel pipes against the police.

That day more than 100 students of Sungjon and Tanguk Universities in Seoul raided a "district party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party", holding torches in their hands and shouting anti-fascist slogans. On the same day three girl students of Songgyungwan University put up a placard reading "We oppose by death the dictatorship of the 'Democratic Justice Party'" from the emergency staircase of the fourth floor of a building in the heart of Seoul and read out a manifesto titled "To the Democratic Citizens", holding torchlights before being arrested. Earlier, on the 7th, over 2,000 inhabitants at an "election" canvassing ground in Seoul staged a street demonstration, shouting "Down with the dictatorship".

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALIZES WPK SLOGANS

SK120144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2129 GMT 1 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 2 February editorial: "Let Us, the Entire Party and All People, Turn Out With One Accord and Thoroughly Implement the Party's Militant Slogans"]

[Text] Brilliantly marking the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and of the party's founding is the most important task facing our party and people this year. At the moment, our party members and working people are achieving new innovations in all fields of socialist construction in order to mark the festive revolutionary days of this year with high-level revolutionary enthusiasm and brilliant labor successes.

At a time filled with emotion when the whole country is seething with revolutionary fervor, the WPK Central Committee issued slogans on the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and party's founding. These slogans fully reflect the urgent demands of the prevailing situation and the developing revolution and the unanimous aspirations and desires of our people, and generally put forth the militant tasks of more vigorously accelerating our revolutionary cause under the banner of the chuche idea. Because of this, the slogans have strenuously penetrated the hearts of all party members and working people and are vigorously spurring them to a rewarding struggle and new exploits.

The party Central Committee's slogans, which are filled with high-level revolutionary spirit and militant vigor, are the militant banners which have unfolded a new vista for our people and enabled our people to achieve new, greater progress in revolution and construction in this meaningful year. The presentation of these revolutionary slogans powerfully displays the wise leadership of our party which always puts forth active struggle lines in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and opens a new vista for the revolution, while generally mobilizing the entire party and all people into the realization of those lines.

The basic spirit of these party Central Committee slogans is to brilliantly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's noble intentions to mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and of the party's founding as grand festivals of victors, thereby effecting a new turn in consolidating and developing our party and in carrying out the general revolutionary cause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should grandly celebrate the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and of the party's founding as grand festivals of victors by achieving new upsurges in revolution and construction this year.

The 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and of the party's founding this year are very significant festive revolutionary days in terms of our people's political life and revolutionary struggle. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song already unfolded grand operations to decorate this year as the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland at the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee and in his New Year's address. His operations clearly elucidate the tasks which our party and people should implement in order to further glorify the dignified appearance of our party and fatherland and effect an epoch-making turn in socialist construction. The party Central Committee's slogans were issued just to realize such brilliant designs put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The slogans fully embody our party's steel-like will and noble spirit to surely realize any intentions and wishes of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, overcoming any difficulties.

The struggle to implement the party Central Committee's slogans is honorable and rewarding work to glorify the immortal achievements which the party and the leader have made on the road of protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle, through all generations, and to achieve new progress in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

As pointed out in the slogans, the past 40 years have been a period of glory during which the unprecedented era of national prosperity and thriving has unfolded on this land; and the immortal achievements, that will brilliantly shine in tandem with the history of our fatherland, have been made. In the past, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has provided an epoch-making turn in the development of our revolution by achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation and party's founding, has wisely led our party and fatherland to the ever-victorious road under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

Our country, which was a backward colonial and semi-feudal country in the past, has been turned into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country under the leadership of the party and the leader. At present, the might of our fatherland has increased more than ever before. Also, all political, ideological, and material foundations, on which we could achieve the ultimate victory of the chuche cause by developing our revolution to a higher level, have been firmly laid. The past achievements, which our people have made in the revolution and construction, are truly great and proud.

Grandly celebrating the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding this year means endlessly glorifying such historic victories and successes and displaying our people's firm will and determination to consummate the socialist and communist cause to the end under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Today, there is no more sacred work for our party members and working people than to mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding with new victories and successes in the revolution and construction by thoroughly implementing the party Central Committee's slogans. Our party has been consolidated and developed into an experienced and tested revolutionary party successfully carrying out the revolutionary cause, overcoming any difficulties and hardships on the road of struggle to leading our arduous and complex revolution to victory. Our party, born in the deep and tenacious historical roots of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is enjoying absolute support and trust from the popular masses because of its self-sacrificing service to the fatherland and the people and of its tested leadership. Our party has a high-level leadership authority and dignity.

Today, the entire party and all people are vigorously marching forward, upholding the party Central Committee's slogans. This is a grand march to display the combat capability and dignified appearance of our party, which has been consolidated in the struggle, to the whole world and to glorify our party forever as the revolutionary party of chuche. Through this struggle, the indestructibility and might of the unity and cohesion of our people firmly united around the party Central Committee will be more vigorously displayed.

It is our people's revolutionary mettle to always accept the party's revolutionary slogans and lines with blood-boiling hearts and to implement them, going through fire and water. As in the past, all party members and working people should turn out with one accord in a new battle with burning enthusiasm and fighting spirit and brilliantly realize the party Central Committee's slogans. At the moment, the goal which we should attain has become clearer and our people's struggle is becoming a more rewarding one.

The party Central Committee's slogans marking the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding put forth militant tasks of firmly consolidating our party and the revolutionary ranks in conformity with new demands of the developing revolution; of increasing the political force of our revolution in every way; and of effecting a turn in socialist construction. Also, the slogans elucidate the tasks of advancing the fatherland's reunification -- the greatest long-cherished desire of our nation -- of solidifying solidarity with international revolutionary forces, including socialist countries and nonaligned nations; and of vigorously accelerating the anti-imperialist cause for independence, while elucidating ways for the implementation of those tasks.

The party Central Committee's slogans are the militant banners which all party members and working people should uphold in marching forward toward the grand festivals this year. They are codes of conduct and rules for action which all party members and working people should regard as guiding principles in their every day work life. It is very honorable and proud for us, who have come to find ourselves worth living a genuine life as the masters of the country in connection with our fatherland's liberation and to possess a precious political life in the bosom of our party, to devote all of ourselves to the struggle to implement the slogans. All functionaries and working people should keep deep in their hearts the great significance of the work of implementing the party Central Committee's slogans and bear in mind the basic spirit and demand of the slogans. Also, they should thoroughly embody the party Central Committee's slogans in mapping out and unfolding the operations of all works.

In order to implement the party Central Committee's slogans, all party members and working people should, above all, vigorously turn out with extraordinary political and ideological determination and firm resolution, thereby vigorously staging a pan-party and all-people's march.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: If one has a high-level political self-consciousness to unconditionally implement the leader's teachings, one can accomplish any difficult work and create miracles. The tasks, which we should implement, are incomparably vast with the approach of the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding. In order to successfully implement these tasks, the entire party should be mobilized and the whole country should seethe. All party functionaries, administrative-economic functionaries, and members of the three revolutions teams in all sectors and all units, and all party members and working people should highly display their high-level revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness, cherishing more deeply in their hearts loyalty to the party and the leader.

In marking this year's festive revolutionary days, the ardent patriotism and the high-level party spirit to further increase the might of our country and vigorously display the party's dignified appearance to the whole world are the basic keys to victory in today's all-out march.

As shown by the past indomitable revolutionary warriors' struggle, there is nothing that we cannot do if we have a high-level enthusiasm of loyalty to devote all of ourselves to the party and the leader, and the fatherland and the people. All party members and working people should regard leading their life and carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party and leader as the highest honor and greatest happiness; prepare themselves firmly as the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties; and become fortresses and shields to politically and ideologically protect and defend with their lives the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the present time when the unprecedentedly vast militant tasks are put forth, what is necessary for everyone is the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's decisions and instructives to the end. All party members and working people should carry out, with responsibility and sureness, the revolutionary tasks assigned to their sectors, units, and their guard posts under any conditions with the firm determination to loyally uphold the party's leadership to the end.

Continuing to vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- is an important task put forth by the slogans. A decisive guarantee for successfully attaining the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction lies in thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions.

We should further intensify and develop the three revolutionary teams movement, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes, thereby helping the party members and working people to highly display loyalty to the party and the leader and effect a new turn in their ideological and spiritual ethos and work habits. Thus, we should see to it that the attitude befitting the masters of revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance vigorously flood the whole country and that the flames of mass technological innovations are set ablaze more fiercely on the all fronts of socialist construction.

In order to thoroughly implement the party Central Committee's slogans, we should also effect a revolutionary turn in socialist economic construction by more vigorously staging the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties." The party Central Committee's slogans note: Achieving new upsurges on all fronts of the socialist economic construction is an honorable and important task of brilliantly decorating this year, during which we will mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding; further increasing the might of our party and fatherland; and accelerating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The slogans synthesize the main tasks for socialist economic construction, which we should implement this year, and the concrete means to achieve their realization. When the tasks for economic and cultural construction put forth by the slogans are brilliantly realized, the economic might of the country will further increase and there will be an epochal improvement in the people's lives.

The main task, which we should implement this year in socialist economic construction, is to achieve new upsurges in socialist construction and further improve the people's lives by giving priority to the mining industry and railway transport and further promoting the metal industry. We should more fiercely set ablaze the flames to create the "speed of the eighties" in order to brilliantly implement this task.

The party members and working people in important sectors of our country's economic construction, including the Anju, Komdok, Musan, and Yanggang Provincial districts, should lead the whole country, while continuing to maintain today's revolutionary spirit and more vigorously stage the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties." Also, all construction workers, including the construction workers at Nampo Lockgate construction site, should fully display the mettle of the heroic Korean people, who are capable of accomplishing anything they set their minds on, by setting fiercely ablaze the flames of mass technological innovations and by more quickly building better monumental creations for all ages.

The success of the struggle to implement the party Central Committee's slogans decisively depends upon how the sense of responsibility and the role of the party organizations and guiding functionaries are increased and enhanced.

The most honorable task facing our party organizations today is to aggressively carry out the party's tasks, regarding as basic the task of meaningfully marking this year's felicitous events. The party organizations should vigorously push ahead with the work to explain and inculcate the slogans by generally mobilizing all propaganda and agitation means and forces. They should do well in discussion meeting-related work to carry out the task of explaining and inculcating the slogans, and meticulously map out concrete plans and measures concerning this.

Thus, they should help all functionaries and working people engage in relevant work with full understanding of the idea and intention of the slogans and make the entire country seethe with the struggle to implement the slogans.

Those who hold the steering wheel in today's struggle to implement the party Central Committee's slogans are the guiding functionaries. The guiding functionaries at all sectors and all units should boldly and vigorously push ahead with the task of implementing the slogans with higher revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness than ever before.

The economic guiding functionaries should preplan and supervise, as befitting masters, the economic organizational work in conformity with the demands of the Taean work system and effect a turn in rationally and scientifically managing and operating the people's economy.

When all guiding functionaries overcome difficulties in an exemplary fashion at the head of the masses, just as the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit commanders established an assault route at the head of the ranks in the past, greater progress and innovations will be achieved in socialist construction.

Today, an endlessly promising vista is being opened before our party and revolution. Our goal is clear and our victory is certain. There is no fortress that we -- who possess the wise leadership of the great party and leader; indestructible unity and cohesion, firmly rallied around the party; and a powerful and mighty foundation of a self-reliant national economy -- cannot seize. Let us all make an all-out march to meaningfully mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR SCREENS DOCUMENTARY

SK130831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 10 (KCNA) -- DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong arranged a film show in Novosibirsk on February 8.

The Korean documentary film "The Visit to the Soviet Union by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at Head of a Party and State Delegation" was screened there.

Present there were A.P. Filatov, member of the Central Committee, and first secretary of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and other leading personnel of the regional and city party and power bodies and people of all strata, several hundreds in all.

The film show was followed by a cocktail party.

PAPER CONDEMS WEST GERMAN BOOK ON RANGOON

SK121438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0754 GMT 8 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 8 February commentary: "The Joint Work of Treachery and a Literary Hack"]

[Text] According to a news report, a book fictionalizing the so-called Rangoon incident was published recently in West Germany. It is said the author of this book is a person named (Sinko), a West German specialist versed in the Asian question and director of a branch of DIE WELT. In the book, this person groundlessly picked a quarrel with us in connection with the Rangoon incident and depicted the situation as if we were in the background of the incident. This book on the Rangoon incident, which was published in West Germany, is devoid of truth and is nothing but a fraudulent and agitative work overflowing with falsity, concoction, and distortion.

It is well known that in concocting the Rangoon incident, the South Korean puppet traitors have reversed black and white, fearing that the secret of this conspiratorial farce will be discovered by the world, have been engaged in cantankerously kicking up anticommunist rackets and in conducting false propaganda, and have spent a huge sum of money in so doing.

The disregard of truth by the director of a branch of DIE WELT and the reproduction of the South Korean puppets' false and conspiratorial anticommunist propaganda on the Rangoon incident is a filthy act of discarding elementary conscience as a writer. This sort of thing has occurred on many occasions in the past. Today, through means of reactionary propaganda the imperialists have committed such an act without hesitation. The fact that remarks made by the South Korean puppets and remarks made by the West German specialist versed in the Asian question have marvelously echoed the same true clearly shows that the book written by (Sinko) is the product of conspiracy and collusion between both parties.

From the beginning, the South Korean puppets have been skillful in visiting literary hacks who are blindly greedy for money, in stuffing money into their pockets, clinging to their sleeves in order to enhance their image and in wickedly slandering us in an attempt to conceal their treacherous color and extricate themselves from the status of an international orphan as much as possible.

Everyone is aware that traitor Chon Tu-hwan invited a government-patronized scholar from a certain country a few years ago, and that, after wallowing at a restaurant with him, and while signing a song entitled "On the Way Toward Suppressing Bandits" -- a song praising militarists' aggression -- and while viciously slandering us, the former flattered the latter, asking him to conduct propaganda to praise the rascal.

Later, this government-patronized scholar responded to the request by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who gave him a thick envelope containing money. The recent incident, is undoubtedly connected with this. The West German writer has distorted truth after receiving money. How miserable he is. Does his hand not tremble while holding a pen after committing such an act? He has committed a disgraceful act of jeopardizing the dignity and international authority of our republic by joining in the execution of the imperialists' line for division and war against Korea and the puppet traitor's line for treachery. However, no one will believe a lie invented by the South Korean puppets and the literary hack -- a government-patronized writer who has been bought out by them.

Truth can never be concealed. Exporting violence and engaging in terrorism are jobs done by the imperialists and their stooges. The people of the world still vividly remember the South Korean puppets' recent barbarous attempt to murder a Tanzanian youth by throwing him into the sea.

The stooges of the imperialists and government-patronized trumpeters will gain nothing from base and false propaganda. This will only expose their moral inferiority and accelerate their isolation.

#### CHON'S REPLACEMENT OF RURAL DJP FIGURE DECRIED

SK130835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA) -- CHOSON SINBO pointed to the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is replacing the "chairmen of regional committees" of the "Democratic Justice Party" with his clansmen to build up the foothold of his rule. With the "elections" as an occasion, Chon Tu-hwan expelled Chong Hwi-tong from the post of the "chairman of the Kimchon, Kumnung and Sangju Regional Committee," North Kyongsang Province, and posted there Kim Sang-ku, his wife's second sister's husband, the paper said. In protest against this replacement, "DJP" members of the aforesaid region went three times in group to the "central DJP" building in Seoul and even to "Chongwadae" and held a demonstration demanding the "nullification of the replacement."

#### TRUCK DRIVERS STAGE DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL

SK110345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA) -- More than 2,500 truck drivers are staging an all night sit-down strike in Seoul from the morning of February 9 in demand of the right to existence, according to a radio report from Seoul. Saying that they cannot subsist on the monthly wages of 100,000 won, less than one fifth of the minimum living cost, the drivers strongly demanded the abolishment of the present fascist system under which they are forced to be enrolled in the transport companies for harsher exploitation and issue of a private license to them.

The fascist clique mobilised over 100 strong combat police and gas trucks to encircle and threaten them. But the drivers are reportedly keeping up their struggle, demanding negotiations with the puppet transport ministry. More than 500 truck drivers waged a sit-down strike in front of the building of the puppet transport ministry on February 1.

#### CHOSON ILBO CITED ON SOUTH'S FOREIGN DEBT

SK120845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA) -- The South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO deplored the gloomy situation of South Korea saddled with foreign debts, saying "unfortunately we are one of the four biggest debtors in the world." According to the paper, everyone of the South Korean people had an average of 1,042 dollars of foreign debt as of the end of last year. When foreign loans South Korean enterprises and banks obtained in the United States, Japan and other foreign countries are put together, the foreign debts of people would be greater, said the paper.

In South Korea's foreign debts, short term ones account for 26.2 percent and those of floating money rate 67.1 percent. As a result, the puppet clique had to pay 1,470 million dollars as profits in 1979 and 3,200 million dollars in the first 10 months of last year.

REPORTAGE ON 12 FEB NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

## Election Results

SK130320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP) -- The newly-formed opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) surprisingly emerged as South Korea's major opposition force Wednesday morning when it appeared certain to win 50 seats in the 92 electoral districts across the country. But the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) of President Chon Tu-hwan easily retained its comfortable majority in the 276-seat, unicameral legislature, with the latest tally indicating the government party is likely to win in 88 precincts.

With more than 90 percent of all votes counted at about 8 a.m. Wednesday (23:00 GMT Tuesday), the NKDP, formed late in December and barely in time for the 12th-term National Assembly elections on Tuesday, swept the traditional opposition urban strongholds of Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju. The party, mostly comprising reinstated politicians, also claimed a large slice of provincial pie. Under the current parliamentary system, each of the 92 districts has two National Assembly seats, while the remaining 92 seats will be allotted to parties by the proportional representation system.

Latest results showed that the DJP had garnered about 35.7 percent of all valid votes, while the NKDP had won about 28.5 percent. Of the total, the current major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) had secured 19.6 percent and the minor Korea National Party (KNP) 9.3 percent. According to a tentative tally compiled by the Central Election Management Committee, the nationwide polling turnout stood at 84.6 percent of the 2.4 million eligible voters, 6.2 percent higher than the last elections in 1981, and a record high in 27 years.

Despite its embarrassing losses in major cities, the DJP is sure to retain control of the National Assembly. The proportional representation system lopsidedly favors the party winning a plurality of seats in direct elections by distributing two-thirds, or 61, of the 92 proportional representation seats to the party. The remaining 31 will go to other parties that win five seats or more in the districts in proportion to the number of winning candidates. Taking into account both the district and proportional representation seats, the government party is likely to enjoy a four-year mandate at the helm of the legislature with 11-member majority. In 1981, the party took 90 districts. Most severely hit in Tuesday's polls was the DKP, which had secured 57 seats in the district constituencies and 24 through proportional representation in the 1981 elections. The party is likely to win seats in 26 districts at best this time.

The Korea National Party, the second-largest opposition party in the 11th-term National Assembly, also suffered a setback, with the latest results indicating that its hold on district seats will decline from 17 to 14. The setback means that the party will be unable to gain the 20 seats needed to form a floor negotiating group in the assembly, even with five proportional representation seats to be allotted to the party. Most major party leaders have already been, or are certain to be, declared winners in their respective precincts. In Seoul's Chongno-Chung-gu District, one of the elections' flashpoints, floor leader Yi Chong-chan of the DJP and President Yi Min-u of the NKDP barely defeated formidable rival Chong Tae-chol of the DKP.

Meanwhile, DJP President Kwon Ik-hyon and secretary general Yi Han-tong as well as National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik and its Home Affairs Committee chairman Kwon Chong-tal easily outdistanced their opponents. Also elected was the DJP's former four-star General Pak Chun-pyong.

Opposition leaders, including DKP President Yu Chi-song, Secretary General Yu Han-yol, the party's National Assembly Vice Speaker Ko Chae-chung and Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki also succeeded in their reelection bids.

Reflecting the NKDP's flamboyant victory, many of the party's major figures, freed last year from the political ban imposed on them in 1980, comfortably made inroads in the assembly. Included among them are its Election Management Chairman Kim Chae-kwang, Vice Presidents Yi Ki-taek, Kim Su-hwan, Kim Nok-yong and No Sung-hwan as well as former President Yi Chol-sung of the now-defunct New Democratic Party. The most striking victory for the new opposition party, however, is likely to be registered in Seoul's Sungbuk-gu District. NKDP candidate Yu Chol was leading by a seemingly unassailable margin over his rivals Kim Chong-nye of the DJP and Cho Yun-Hyong of the DKP, another major reinstated political figure. Kim and Cho were still in the unpredictably close contest at 9 a.m. Ballot counting, which started at about 8 p.m. Tuesday in 232 places across the country, is likely to continue until mid-morning Wednesday. There were no major incidents reported during the night. Final results are expected by noon Wednesday.

#### AFP on NKDP Strength

HK130540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 13 Feb 85

[By Patrick Minn]

[Text] Seoul, Feb 13 (AFP) -- South Korea's ruling party won a reduced parliamentary majority in yesterday's elections, but the real winner was seen as opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, whose followers exceeded all hopes by taking 67 seats. The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) of President Chon Tu-hwan emerged from the polls with the 148 seats in the new 276-member parliament, while the recently formed New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) took 67 seats to become the leading opposition force. The NKDP was launched just one month before the election and the new party was not expected to mount such a strong challenge observers said.

During a hotly contested campaign, the NKDP candidates attacked what they called the "military dictatorship" of President Chon's rule and called for the "restoration of democracy" in the country. "This is a great victory for the democratic force in the country," Mr. Kim said. The 59 year old dissident leader returned home last Friday after two years of self-exile in the United States and was immediately placed under house arrest.

The DJP collected some 36 percent of the vote yesterday, with three opposition parties, including the NKDP sharing most of the rest. The NKDP outpolled the DJP in Seoul and Pusan, the country's two largest cities.

The two "moderate" opposition parties -- the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the National Party (NP) both failed to make an impact. The DKP, which suffered from its reputation of being over-tolerant of President Chon's rule, lost 46 seats to finish with 36. The NP, made up largely of politicians who supported the late President Pak Chong-hui in the 1970's, dropped from 25 to 18 seats.

There was no immediate comment from President Chon, although leaders of the ruling DJP appeared taken aback by the emergence of the new "hard-line" opposition force. "We now come to understand the will of the people," DJP representatives Kwon Ik-hyun said. Mr. Kwon was a military academy class-mate of President Chon. "We will maintain political stability through dialogue and reconciliation," he added.

DJP candidates had warned during the 10-day campaign that "serious consequences" could result from opposition gains in the election. Observers said it remained to be seen how President Chon would handle a parliamentary opposition which was expected to be more vocal in demanding greater democracy in the country under the inspiration of their "spiritual" leader, Mr Kim.

#### 'Shakeup' Predicted

SK130115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] An extensive reshaping of the current political structure may be anticipated following the elections with an overall shakeup in the hierarchies of both ruling and opposition camps. The government is expected to conduct a large-scale cabinet shuffle soon, possibly changing Prime Minister Chin Ul-chong who has been ailing since last November, obviously in a bid to renovate the image of the incumbent administration.

The ruling Democratic Justice party (DJP) will have to replace some key-post holders so as to inject a fresh air into the organization to reflect the result of the elections, political observers said. The observers predict that there would be a shakeup in both the administration and the ruling party possibly around the end of this month or early next month.

In the meantime, a considerable change is expected in the opposition political camps, especially in the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the newly-born hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP). The smoldering infighting in opposition parties may come out into the open after the elections as most of the opposition parties including the DKP and NDP were planning to hold their national conventions after the parliamentary elections.

In particular, an overall change of the hierarchy in the largest opposition DKP is deemed inevitable as some key members of the party have openly declared to challenge the presidency. In the case of the NDP, competitions to take the helm of leadership between the two rival factions -- one originating from the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and the other formed with moderate members of the former New Democratic Party -- may become more fierce following the elections, political sources observed.

The minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) is also in for a drastic change of its leadership as its president Kim Chong-chol has almost abandoned his role as the leader for the past several months due mainly to failing health. Along with the intra-party fighting in the opposition world, a move for the merger of the opposition parties may show brisk progress, political observers noted.

#### Kim Tae-chung Comments

OW130315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 KYODO -- Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam both described election results Wednesday as victory toward restoration of democracy in South Korea. Both Kims played a propelling force in forming the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) which made a specular advance in Tuesday's general election.

Kim Tae-chung, 59, who returned from a 26-month exile in the United States last week, said behind NKDP's victory were popular voices longing for democracy in South Korean society.

The dissident said the triumph gave him major courage and confidence. Kim Tae-chung said he would be happy if his February 8 homecoming might have helped score the victory toward democracy.

Kim Yong-sam, 57, former leader of the defunct New Democratic Party, said Koreans scored a great victory in the election. The Koreans overrode irregular campaign tactics and expressed will to democratize the country, he said. The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) must take swift action to restore democracy in South Korea, Kim Yong-sam said.

Both Kims, banned from political activities, could not cast ballots in Tuesday's general election for the 276-seat National Assembly (parliament). Kim Yong-sam said police freed him from house arrest on Wednesday.

President Chon Tu-hwan's Democratic Justice Party is expected to post 149 seats to retain a majority in the single house parliament and the new opposition party is expected to take 67 seats.

#### DJP CHAPTER MEMBER ATTACKED IN PUSAN 12 FEB

SK130151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- A local chapter member of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was attacked by a group of about 12 men in a street in this southern port city early yesterday morning.

Kim Chong-sik, 30, a member of DJP Pusan Pukku chapter, is receiving treatment at a hospital here for the injuries he suffered when he was assaulted by men wielding two-by-fours in a street near the party's liaison office in Tokpo 2-dong, Puk-gu, around 2:50 a.m.

Frightened, Kim and others inside the office ran outside to escape the attackers. Kim was caught, however, and was beaten by some of them. He had four of his teeth broken.

Kim identified one of the attackers as Choe Cha-pong, a member of a rival political party. Police are looking for Choe and others involved in the assault, and the Bongo van.

#### 4 ELECTION LAW VIOLATORS ARRESTED; 62 BOOKED

SK130131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The prosecution said yesterday that it has arrested four people and booked 62 others without detention on charges of having violated the election laws.

In connection with the 12th term parliamentary election, a total of 610 people have been detected for their illegal campaigning activities, said the prosecution.

Among the arrested four, two university students who showered candidate Ho Chong-il of the ruling Democratic Justice Party with liquid ammonia were included.

According to the prosecution, those booked without detention were blunt slanderers of opponent candidates, distributors of campaigning leaflets by visiting houses, or campaigners offering presents or money to buy off voters.

Few candidates had been detected for violation of the election related laws, but an unidentified candidate has been under scrutiny concerning other matters than the election, it was learned.

The prosecution said that it is expected that lawsuits or complaints filed by parties accusing opponents of irregularities, in connection with casting and counting ballots will increase after the elections.

The prosecution revealed its intention to get tough with violators after the elections, saying it has restrained from opening investigations for fear of influencing the fair election atmosphere.

Meanwhile, Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hwi yesterday instructed prosecutors across the nation to arrest anyone who causes disorder in ballot counting places.

#### EDITORIAL QUESTIONS EFFECT OF ELECTION LAW

SK130120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Effect of Election Law"]

[Text] As the 20-day campaign and voting for the general elections have just ended, we are obliged to ponder the incumbent parliamentary election law that provides for a strict public management of the election process.

According to the law enforcement authorities, there were hundreds of those having violated the pertinent election law provisions during the campaign period, yet that included none of the candidates from either the ruling or opposition parties.

The current election law features a rigid public management system in a design to conduct the parliamentary elections in a fair and just formula by stringently regulating activities liable to breed corrupt and wayward practices in electioneering, including individual stumpings.

If candidates or campaigners are to abide by the existing law provisions as faithfully as legally required, it may even be said that they are allowed to conduct no effective election campaigns, according to the many instances we have just witnessed.

Probably it was under such circumstances that we have seen candidates and their campaigners openly disregard the election laws.

The problem is that few citizens seem to believe that the latest general elections were managed in full compliance with the election law, thus exposing a number of unrealistic aspects in this regard and damaging the authority of the statute.

For instance, the frequency and time of speeches permitted to each candidate at joint stumping rallies was so limited and found insufficient that candidates tended to seize other irregular opportunities to mingle with voters.

Then, there were many candidates who outrightly defied provisions prohibiting defamation or slandering of their rivals.

What about the campaign funds that have been dispersed in the electioneering period?

The average ceiling of election funds to be spent by a candidate was set at a little more than 70 million won. But, in actuality, it was said that five or 10 times as much as the legally set amount might have been lavished on campaigns by most candidates.

Still, candidates were inclined to entertain voters at restaurants and other amusement places, providing gifts or money to them in an overt violation of the election law.

All these instances are a disgrace to the basic spirit of the election law providing public election management, with its unrealistic loopholes coming to light.

Based on experiences as these, it is deemed necessary for the next parliament to reconsider the feasibility of the present election law in such a way as to revise it in a most practical way.

CHON URGES ENERGY CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT

SK111006 Seoul YONHAP in English 0944 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday said that the effective conservation and management of energy are needed to reduce the nation's "excessively heavy dependence" on foreign countries.

The effective management and conservation of energy is "a shortcut to improving the nation's international payments position and to reducing its foreign debts," Chon said.

His remarks followed a briefing session by the Energy and Resources Ministry on its major policy programs for 1985.

Chon said that Korea's ability to join the ranks of the economically advanced countries in the early part of the 21st century will depend solely on the stable supply and effective management of energy resources.

The president then directed the ministry to work out medium- and long-term energy measures geared toward Korea's energy situation for the next 10 to 20 years.

He also told the officials to strive for maximum development of the nation's natural resources and for the continued use of energy conservation technologies from advanced countries in order to reduce its heavy dependence on overseas energy supplies.

The president also directed the ministry to work toward improved welfare facilities for miners, subsidies to research institutes of energy conservation, diversification of import sources for energy resources and preventive measures to avert the possibility of gas leaks in urban areas.

HEAVY SRV ASSAULT ON PHNUM MALAI PREDICTED

BK130945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Vietnam today heaped pressure on the Khmer Rouge amid strong indications of an imminent all-out attack on the resistance forces' Phnum Malai redoubt.

To ensure Thailand's sovereignty, Thai troops' reinforcements, backed up with tanks and artillery pieces, were sent in to bolster units posted along a 73-kilometre border line undulating southwards from Aranyaprathet to Khlong Hat, field sources said.

Burapha task force Commander Maj-Gen San Siphen is now inspecting the troops and handing down defence instructions, the sources added. High-ranking military sources told the WORLD that Vietnam's saturation barrage yesterday -- during which "thousands" of artillery shells were fired along a 40-kilometre front -- was merely the prelude to an assault which could come some time today. High-ranking military sources expected Hanoi to mobilise elements of four infantry divisions -- 8, 9, 59 and 75 -- in a pincer movement from the northeast and southwest in its attempt to throttle the Khmer Rouge stronghold.

Field sources backed up the prediction, saying Vietnam this morning resumed heavy artillery, shelling at Dong Sua Tai, 12 kilometres south of Poipet, while fighting raged fiercely at Angkor Bal, 40 kilometres south of the Kampuchean border town adjacent to Aranyaprathet. Fighting was also reported opposite Khlong Namsai where an unknown number of Vietnamese tanks were said to have been grounded by difficult terrain.

The sources further noted that more than 1,000 Vietnamese troops, backed up with four Soviet-made T-54 tanks, had arrived yesterday at only three kilometres northeast of the Phnum Malai Hills. The troops were from Hanoi's Division 8, which, along with Division 9, is based at Dong Sua Tai.

Field reports also spoke of a new influx of more than 10,000 Kampuchean refugees into the Thai border village of Nong Pru. The refugees, "streaming" in from last night through this morning, had fled an area immediately north of the Phnum Malai, indicating that the situation there was tenuous, the reports noted.

High-ranking military sources said tanks would be involved in the pincer movement to smash the Khmer Rouge redoubt. The said elements of Divisions 59, 75 would be moving from their base at Angkor Bal, located south of the Phnum Malai while troops of Division 8 and 9, would be advancing from their station at Dong Sua Tai, situated north of the rugged hills. The Vietnamese troops would use a new strategic road called Highway 502, located south of Highway 5, which cuts across northwestern Kampuchea from Phnom Penh to the Thai border.

Other military sources earlier told the WORLD that they expected Hanoi to launch air strikes once the pincer movement had succeeded to push the resistance forces back to the Phnum Malai region. Field sources said yesterday's fierce artillery shelling in the Dong Sua Tai area was launched from a total of six bases inside Kampuchea and was directed at two Khmer Rouge divisions respectively commanded by Mit Sok Phiap and Mit Solong. Quoting reliable reports, the sources said 45 Kampuchean civilians died while another 130 were wounded in this battlefield.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has asked permission to set up a field hospital in Salong Kong, adjacent to Dong Sua Tai, to treat the wounded, sources said.

Kampuchean casualties from the Angkor Bal area were not available but the shelling from three bases as well as firing of ground-to-ground missiles was apparently aimed at the Khmer Rouge's Division 320 commanded by Mitr Nikorn, the sources added. The estimated 30,000 Kampuchean refugees who fled the fighting here yesterday were now at the Border Patrol Police school at Ban Saraphi, the sources said.

BATTAMBANG FORCES ACHIEVE 'BRILLIANT SUCCESSES'

BK130533 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Through careful implementation of the Defense Ministry's directives on the emulation movement, armed forces in Battambang Province scored brilliant successes in their actions against the enemies to ensure security for the people.

According to a report on the result of last year's emulation movement, all units in Battambang Province clearly understood the significance of the emulation movement to more vigorously fight the enemies. This is why all the units made efforts to launch operations to search and destroy refuges of every type of bandit and deal them successive and heavy blows. Eleven enemy soldiers were killed on the spot by our Revolutionary Armed Forces, 636 were wounded, and 104 were taken prisoner. We also seized an assortment of 140 weapons, including 60-mm and 82-mm mortars, and other war equipment.

HUN SEN: SRV TROOPS TO WITHDRAW IN 5-10 YEARS

AU121928 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops "will withdraw completely from Cambodia within five to 10 years", Hun Sen, new prime minister of the pro-Vietnamese Cambodian Government, said in a recent interview made available to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS today.

Mr. Hun Sen was interviewed in Phnom Penh by Pierre Max, secretary-general of the Third World aid group Entr'aide Tiers Monde.

For a political settlement in Cambodia, he said, "either (former premier and Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot is eliminated and the others join us to rebuild the country... or the others turn down a political settlement." In this case, he said, his government would be "strong enough to defend ourselves alone, and the Vietnamese will pull out completely in five to 10 years' time". "When that happens," he said, "the Cambodian problem will be solved."

"We are now in a position of strength," the Cambodian official added. "Our enemies have suffered setbacks. We smile when foreigners talk about insecurity. You can see that in Phnom Penh there are no bomb attacks whereas during my visit to Paris (in 1984) there were two."

He denied that his succeeding former Premier Chan Si indicated a change in the policy of the Vietnam-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea. "It is the party which governs," he said, adding: "Chan Si mapped out the road to be followed."

He said the regime had suffered "big economic problems due to flooding and drought" and had met only 80 percent of its production target, but that instructions had been issued to see that no one went hungry."

The premier said Cambodia sought the return of Cambodian refugees now in Thailand, but accused Bangkok of having rejected all proposals by Phnom Penh. This he charged, was because Thailand was afraid of losing international aid for the refugees, which he claimed was being misappropriated "for redistribution to the armies of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk. This so-called resistance only survives thanks to the aid supplied to the refugees," he added.

ARMY WEEKLY MARKS INDOCHINESE CP FOUNDING

BK061501 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Fifty-Five Years of Struggle and Victories on the Path of the Indochinese Communist Party"]

[Text] On 3 February 1930, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party was born in the Indochinese peninsula when the peoples in the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- were struggling against the yoke of the French colonialists. The party, which was founded by the great Ho Chi Minh 55 years ago, was the Indochinese Communist Party. This historic event opened a new era for the resistance movement of the three fraternal peoples in Indochina in their struggle for independence and freedom. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, the national liberation struggle of the peoples in the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- entered a new stage. In each country, the revolutionary movement was carried out with new vigor and great energy. Various revolutionary organizations and bases were created. Leadership forces and the efficiency of the struggle of the masses against common foreign enemy aggressors were enhanced.

In particular, in Vietnam the great victory of the August 1945 revolution gave birth to the first state of workers and peasants in Southeast Asia -- the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, currently the SRV. It was the first time in the history of revolutions in colonized and semicolonized countries that a 15-year-old party successfully led the revolution and grasped state power throughout the country.

This victory was evidence of the correct Marxist leadership adopted by the Indochinese parties during the struggle about 20 years after the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party. The party organizations in the three countries were strengthened and developed. The creation of separate party organizations in each country in order to achieve the historic duty for each nation, people, and classes was necessary. The resolution to split the Indochinese Communist Party into three parties was adopted by its second congress held in Vietnam 11-19 February 1951. A new step of progress, which had great significance in the history of the revolution of each country, was noted with the founding of the three parties in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The struggle against the French in the peninsula was vigorously intensified. In conformity with the policy of the Indochinese Communist Party, the three parties, armies, and peoples joined hands to raise the banner of solidarity high. They strengthened their alliance in the struggle against the common enemy. They helped each other and shared weal and woe. They continued their tough and determined struggle for the same ideal and goal. This noble proletarian internationalist spirit was heightened in the struggle of the three peoples against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and led to the final victory in 1975. The sacred bonds of solidarity among the three parties became a determining factor for all victories of the revolution in each country.

History taught us a bitter lesson in the dark years when the traitorous Pol Pot-Teng Sary Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap and most subservient lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists -- grasped state power in Cambodia. This traitorous clique adopted a Maoist policy. They betrayed the revolution.

They distorted history. They rejected the revolutionary tradition. They changed the name and the founding date of the KPRP. They propagated the genocidal policy. They caused destruction and sufferings for the people and nation. Furthermore, they broke the sacred bonds of solidarity among the three Indochinese countries by subserviently serving the perfidious and poisonous maneuvers of their masters.

Due to the correct and genuine spirit of the Indochinese Communist Party, the Communist Party, government, Army, and the fraternal people of Vietnam sacrificed their flesh and blood to liberate the Cambodian people and territory from the most-feared danger. Fifty-five years have elapsed since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party. This period of time showed the correct leadership of this party. The three parties, which were born from the first Marxist-Leninist party in Southeast Asia, finally took power in each country. Various brilliant successes in the struggle and construction of their countries achieved by the three Indochinese peoples have further strengthened their confidence in the leadership and policies of their parties.

On the solemn occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, our party members, cadres, combatants, and the entire Cambodian people would like to celebrate this anniversary with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao parties, cadres, combatants, and peoples. The Cambodian party members, cadres, combatants, and people would also like to express their joy and pride for all the brilliant victories that we scored under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party.

We are determined to transform our confidence in the party into concrete acts in the vigorous struggle against the enemy until it is completely defeated. We pledge to implement well and achieve all tasks in 1985 entrusted by our party and state. We are determined to intensify the construction of the genuine revolutionary forces, particularly in localities.

Concurrently, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the CPV for its internationalist proletarian duty toward the Cambodian revolution and people. We would like to pledge to tighten the bonds of internationalist solidarity with the socialist community, with the Soviet Union as the bulwark. We are determined particularly to strengthen the Cambodian-Vietnamese-Lao militant solidarity in order to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### HUN SEN SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO GDR'S STOPH

BK130942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] On 4 February, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who sent congratulations on his election to the premiership. The message, among other things, says: I am convinced that the close bonds of fraternal friendship and good cooperation between our two states and peoples will be expanded and deepened for the benefit of strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PRK and the GDR. I would like to wish you success, good health, and energy in carrying out your responsible job.

SRV ASSAULT KILLS 2, FORCES 20,000 ACROSS BORDER

BK130157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Vietnam unleashed one of its heaviest shellings on Khmer Rouge positions yesterday, killing two Thai villagers and sending more than 20,000 civilians into Thailand. The barrage, as intense as the January 7 shelling of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front headquarters at Ampil, drove thousands of Thai villagers along the 40-kilometre border stretch south of Aranyaprathet deeper inland. Mit Sok Kaset, chief of Khmer Rouge civilian affairs at Angkon Bal, said about 100 Khmer civilians were killed or wounded yesterday.

Army spokesmen Col Anuson Kritsanaserani and Col Phopsuk Sutthanant said more than 100 artillery and mortar shells and 120mm rockets smashed into Thai territory in Ban Khlong Namsai, Khao Noi Si Chomphu, Khao Luam and Khao Din during the five-hour barrage. The spokesmen said that the bombardment came from Vietnamese firebases at Pou Bei Daeum and Kbal Krabei, which is located about two kilometres eastward of Khao Din mountain.

Military sources said about 500 artillery and mortar shells and rockets rained down on the Khmer Rouge positions during the barrage in support of a two-pronged infantry drive. Aranyaprathet District Officer Nawin Khanthahiran said yesterday's shelling was the most intense in the six-year battle against the Khmer Rouge. He said two people and 10 cattle were killed in the shelling and villagers from Ban Saen Suk, Khlong Nam Sai, Khao Noi Si Chomphu, Mai Pak Hong, Thap Phrik, Nong Pru, Saraphi, Phai Lom and Khlong Hat had been evacuated and more than 20 schools were closed. Mr Nawin said Vietnamese tanks deployed in the Phnum Malai assault could be heard closely on Thai soil yesterday.

But field reports said four Vietnamese T-54 tanks and a large number of troops were about one kilometre from the border opposite Ban Saen Suk, about 15 kilometres from Aranyaprathet. An Army officer in Bangkok said Vietnamese aircraft, including MIG fighter jets, had stepped up reconnaissance flights over Phnum Malai in recent weeks. Hanoi, he said, might resort to air strikes if the tank-led ground assault failed. More than 10,000 troops from nine regiments of Hanoi's 9th Division engaged in the assault on Phnum Malai, he said. Burapha task force commander Maj-Gen San Siphen said the situation was serious but Thai forces were ready to meet a challenge.

SRV INTEREST IN POLITICAL SOLUTION DOUBTED

BK130235 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "ASEAN Gets a Clear Message From Vietnam"]

[Text] When Vietnam escalated its offensive against the Khmer Rouge and en passant rained artillery shells on Thailand is nothing of sheer calculated arrogance. [sentence as published] When UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was here, the Vietnamese attacked the largest Khmer civilian camp in Western Kampuchea and sent thousands fleeing into Thailand so that he himself could see them when he went on a visit to the border area.

When an ASEAN joint statement Monday called for international military aid to Kampuchean resistance groups saying that the present offensive by Vietnam was "very fierce" and deplored the incursions into Thailand, the Vietnamese made the offensive fiercer and shelled Thailand to the extent that about 30,000 Thai villagers had to be evacuated from the border area and Thai artillery had to return fire.

Well-timed arrogance, yes; but Vietnam is also sending out a clear message that she has absolutely no respect for either ASEAN or the UN and that she is going to complete the occupation of Kampuchea by the use of bullets and tanks -- in short, Vietnam is saying that she is not interested in anything but a military solution. The message has been received and understood by the foreign ministers of ASEAN who concluded an emergency meeting here yesterday.

At a press conference yesterday, they also gave a reply to the message saying that so long as Vietnam did not agree to a negotiated political solution, ASEAN had to bolster Kampuchean guerrillas in their fight against Hanoi's troops. If any member of ASEAN hoped more than the others for a negotiated settlement, it was Indonesia, and she had put a lot of effort into it and leaned over backwards trying to understand Hanoi's impossible means for a solution. But Indonesia now appears totally fed up and although Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is the ASEAN-appointed interlocutor with Hanoi, he said yesterday that increased military aid to Kampuchean resistance is needed to "even up the equation." In an apparent reference to Soviet military aid to Vietnam, Mokhtar asked: "Why should one party get the aid and this is the aggressor and everyone thinks it's alright?" Although he was only echoing what Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila said the previous day, Mokhtar's words have more gravity. In spite of the Vietnamese escalation of ferocity and the violation of Thai territory again, it does not mean that back [as published] of Khmer resistance has been broken. On this matter, the three leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who briefed the ASEAN foreign ministers on Monday, Thailand and China are agreed. The guerrilla forces of President Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann may have had to temporarily lose their bases in the face of Vietnam's better-equipped forces. But the Khmer Rouge will not be a nut easy to crack and meanwhile the other factions are regrouping. And all equations must include China which sees eye-to-eye with Vietnam -- there can only be a military solution to the Kampuchean problem.

#### OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MILITARY AID FOR CAMBODIA

BK121357 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Asked about military assistance for Democratic Kampuchea, which was mentioned in the joint statement issued by ASEAN yesterday, Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said that the Thai military will have to comply with such a decision if it is jointly agreed to by the ASEAN member-states. Speaking to reporters before attending the cabinet meeting at Government House today, the deputy defense minister noted that the military must first receive instructions from the government so that it can act accordingly. However, the issue must be reconsidered thoroughly. He added that the issue has not yet been clarified.

Asked if Thailand will send its troops to fight in that country, the deputy defense minister replied: Probably not, because Thailand has no such policy. Asked about sending weapons to help the resistance forces, he said that it will be easy to do so if the ASEAN members can produce the weapons. However, it will be difficult if they have to buy weapons to help Democratic Kampuchea.

Asked if the military is ready to cope with the border situation while assisting Democratic Kampuchea, the deputy defense minister said that he cannot foresee any problem despite the presence of Vietnamese ground and air forces in Cambodia.

LE DUC THO ADDRESSES FRENCH PARTY MEETING

BK121503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Feb 85

[ "Text" of address by Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of the CPV delegation, at 8 February Paris meeting held to welcome foreign delegations to the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: Today, the CPV delegation is very glad to attend this meeting permeated with fraternal friendship and international solidarity. On behalf of the Communist Party, the working class, and the people of Vietnam, I would like to extend to the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] and, through the congress, to all the communists, the working class, and the people of France my warmest greetings.

Ever since its founding, the PCF has always stood in the vanguard of the struggle to defend the fundamental interests of the French working class and laboring people. Over the past decades, in view of the monopoly capitalists' policy running counter to the interests of the French working class, your party has persistently rallied workers and other democratic forces to step up the struggle for the welfare and democratic rights of laborers. The French Communists have made positive contributions to the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists' arms race policy, against the danger of nuclear war, and for peace and security of nations. Your party has also actively supported the peoples of various Asian, African, and Latin American countries in their struggle against old and new colonialism to regain and preserve national independence, to do away with socioeconomic backwardness, to build a new life, and to establish a new world economic order.

Through these struggles, your party has brought its role into full play and has become an important factor in France's political life. The monopoly capitalist class and rightist forces have sought to sap the PCF's strength by stepping up their slanderous campaigns and divisive activities, thereby causing more than a few difficulties to your party. The PCF, however, is a party endowed with a tradition of staunch struggle. In its glorious history, the PCF has on several occasions had to face major trials and has overcome them all, scoring many illustrious successes. The communists, the working class, and the people of Vietnam have long been attached to the Communist Party, the working class, and the laboring people of France by a traditional solidarity. We reaffirm our strong support for your party in the new stage of struggle. We firmly believe that in the face of the current difficulties, the PCF will bring into full play the strength of its unity and its tradition of struggle to overcome all trials and continue advancing to win many new victories.

Comrades and friends, the world situation in the past years has markedly deteriorated. U.S.-led imperialism has feverishly intensified its nuclear arms race, deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe and pushing forward its space militarization plan. The danger of a nuclear catastrophe has increased, gravely threatening peace and mankind's existence. At the same time, imperialism in collusion with various reactionary forces has actively opposed the socialist countries and has opposed and sabotaged the national liberation and workers movements in the developed capitalist countries as well as the world peace movement. The situation has become very tense in many parts of the world.

The forces of peace and revolution throughout the world have strongly developed their offensive position, frustrating step by step all counterattacks by imperialism. In the struggle for world peace, the Soviet Union has successively put forward many constructive initiatives.

The Soviet proposals for limiting and eliminating nuclear weapons have responded to the demand of progressive mankind and have gained the response of broad sectors of world opinion.

Together with other progressive people in the world, the Vietnamese people fully support the persevering efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and other peace-loving forces aimed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race on earth and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere. The Vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, especially the struggle of the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Salvadoran peoples, against the capitalist countries and for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Comrades and friends, after vanquishing U.S. imperialism and reunifying their country, what the Vietnamese people wanted most was to concentrate their efforts on overcoming the aftermath of war, developing their economy, and raising their standard of living. However, it is regrettable that, very much against their wishes, our people have had to stand up once again to defend their homeland and their revolutionary gains. Having experienced 30 years of war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the most difficult and the fiercest war in our national history -- the Vietnamese people, more than anyone else, deeply cherish peace. Under such circumstances, our people would never have provoked a war themselves.

We wish to seek a peaceful solution to the problems concerning the three Indochinese countries, not a solution by force. We wish to have normal friendly relations with all other countries in the region so as to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. This is what we most earnestly desire. At the same time, we resolutely defend our national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This is the legitimate right to self-defense of each nation.

The time has come for all parties concerned to sit down together to seek a peaceful solution to the problems concerning the three Indochinese countries. The recent conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has reiterated their willingness to enter into negotiations with other parties concerned so as to reach a solution encompassing at the same time the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia paired with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, first and foremost the right to come back to life free from the threat of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the holding by the Cambodian people of free general elections in the presence of foreign observers, the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace wherein states with different social systems live in peaceful coexistence without allowing their respective territories to be used against other countries, respect by all external states of the national rights of the Southeast Asian countries, and international guarantee and supervision for the implementation of the agreements reached.

The best thing to do is for the parties concerned to sit down for negotiations at an early date to discuss one another's proposals and to reach a solution. If each party shows goodwill, we believe that results can be achieved. Just like Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam welcomes all efforts or initiatives of any countries in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world aimed at contribution to restoring peace and stability in the region.

Comrades and friends, this year, the Communists, the working class, and the people of Vietnam, together with the French Communists, will celebrate the 65th founding anniversary of the PCF, the glorious vanguard of the French working class. We are very glad to note that, through the trials of the prolonged common struggle, the friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, painstakingly cultivated by Comrades Maurice Thorez and Ho Chi Minh, have ceaselessly developed and strengthened.

By their diversified and concrete activities, the French Communists have always accorded spiritual and material support to the Vietnamese people in their last two wars of liberation. After Vietnam defeated the United States and achieved national reunification, the PCF once again continued to assist us in national construction and defense. On this occasion, on behalf of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam. I would like to express sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and people of France for their valuable assistance in the past as well as at present. I would also like to express gratitude to the international communist and workers parties and other peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world for their warm support to our cause of national construction and defense.

May the solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and French Communist Parties, working classes, and peoples further develop and strengthen with each passing day! May the 25th PCF Congress achieve fine success!

#### ARMY PAPER RIDICULES REAGAN'S PRAISE FOR CADET

OW122130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Under the title, "U.S. Hero," Tuan Minh's "Current Events" talk, published in today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, says: In perusing the State of the Union address -- the most important message of the year of a U.S. President -- delivered on 6 February, people find it hard to overlook a rare detail in U.S. history: Reagan devoted a lengthy portion of his address to formally laud with flowery language a personality he explicitly called a U.S. hero. But that hero is not Lincoln or Washington or Nixon -- the notorious anticommunist American, who has been considered Reagan's precursor -- but a Vietnamese-born U.S. citizen named Jean Nguyen, who has brought glory to the United States, a great nation.

On 30 April 1975, Jean Nguyen fled Saigon helter-skelter along with the U.S. aggressors. Penniless and speaking no English when she fled, she is now a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. She will graduate on 22 May 1985. West Point graduates are not rarities. Many West Point cadets, male, and pure American, were killed on the Vietnamese battlefields or fled back to the United States. Why did Reagan mention none of them but, instead, glorified as a U.S. heroine a young foreign-born female American? Closer consideration reveals Reagan's motive: The United States is now in need of mercenaries, officers to command aggressor troops or commandos, who must be trained urgently. In the United States, Americans are fed up with and afraid of the profession of cannon fodder. Therefore, if pure Americans cannot fill the need, foreign-born Americans are also recruited; if male Americans are not enough, female Americans are also used.

Jean Nguyen was indeed born at the right time. Who knows if some day she may not head a group of spies or commandos, to realize Reagan's ambition: the return of Americans to Southeast Asia. Though Jean Nguyen has made no achievement, she already has become of model suitable for realizing Reagan's cherished dream and, therefore, she deserves to be glorified as a heroine, which is what Reagan did.

#### THRIFT IN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS DIRECTED

BK121541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Our party and state have hitherto paid great attention to economizing and have considered the practice of thrift to be a major policy.

While the country is carrying out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland; while our combatants and compatriots in the border areas are experiencing difficulties, hardship, and privation in the course of fighting and making sacrifices; and while the economy is still replete with difficulties, the practice of thrift requires even more attention. In the recent past, there has been some general progress in the implementation of the policy of thrift. However, the results are very limited, and in some localities wasteful and showy practices remain at a critical level and tend to be on the increase. To stress further the importance of the policy of thrift and the need to carry it out with realistic results, the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 24 January 1985 gave the following specific instructions.

1. Our country will celebrate many major anniversaries in 1985. Therefore, unified guidance is required to ensure that their celebration will be organized with realistic results and savings in money, supplies, goods, and labor. Apart from the major national anniversaries -- namely the August revolution and 2 September National Day, International Labor Day, the CPV's 55th founding anniversary, President Ho's 95th birthday, and the 10th anniversary of the liberation of south Vietnam -- permission must be sought from the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the celebration of sectorial or local anniversaries.

In organizing celebration activities, it is necessary to define clearly realistic goals and requirements with the aim of developing traditions, upholding the spirit of collective mastery, and generating enthusiasm and confidence so as to create a new spiritual impetus for accelerating the implementation of production, combat, combat support, and other tasks. At the same time, it is necessary to practice thrift and guard against all wasteful uses of human and material resources. Leaders of all sectors and at all levels must closely review plans for the celebration of anniversaries, paying attention to the content, format, scale, and duration of festive activities and to the expenses involved in money, grain, supplies, and goods.

2. Meetings to review the implementation of work must be closely organized to achieve realistic results at minimum costs. Attention must be given to recapitulating experiences, developing innovations, and discovering new factors for constantly accelerating production and other work activities. It is necessary to improve on the format of meetings and to make them last only as long as necessary. The presentation of commendations and awards -- including material rewards -- to individuals and collectives with outstanding achievements is necessary; this practice must conform, however, with existing state regulations, and money and goods must not be given away excessively as awards.

The holding of sector-wide conferences of central organs must strictly conform with Directive No 147 promulgated on 23 May 1983 by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Special attention must be given to careful preparation of the conference agenda and close control of the list of participants and the conference duration to ensure good results and to economize on expenses. Sector-wide conferences should not be held in localities unless it is genuinely necessary mainly due to operational requirements, in order to avoid causing difficulties and inconvenience to the localities. If such conferences are to be held, the sectors concerned must discuss and agree with the localities in advance and must receive approval from the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Sectors are not allowed to ask the localities to cover extra expenses for conferences.

3. The invitation and reception of foreign guests must strictly conform with state regulations, the prescribed systems, and the national situation. All expenses concerning decorations, transportation, parties, and gifts must be economized. The use of too many limousines must be reduced, and the number of the accompanying cadres and personnel must be minimized.

4. The use of limousines by personnel of state organs must conform with the regulations stipulated in Directive No 203-TCG, promulgated on 5 September 1975 by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Ministries of Supply and Finance, the State Planning Commission, and the Council of Ministers Office shall make an inventory of the number of limousines belonging to the various organs at the central and local levels; exert close control over the issuance of new limousines; review the allowances for gas, oil, and operating costs; and make a study to promulgate a policy aimed at encouraging economy in the use of limousines.

5. It is necessary to revise the various systems concerning administrative and service spending in order simultaneously to meet work requirements and to practice absolute thrift. Resolute efforts must be made to do away with showy practices carried out for form's sake, indulgence in luxuries and expensive parties, presentation of excessive gifts, and unwarranted purchases and expenditures that have an adverse impact on internal relations as well as on relations with the people. All ministries, general departments, and provincial and district People's Committees must not force subordinate production and business establishments to contribute money or products for holding conferences and covering the costs of parties and gift purchases.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASING EXPORTS

BK121435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[NHAN DAN 8 February editorial: "Make the Best Efforts To Increase Exports Rapidly"]

[Text] The 1985 state plan sets forth the task of increasing export revenue by 11 percent over 1984. This is a heavy and pressing task requiring that our people make the best efforts to carry out productive labor in order to turn out goods for export. Last year, many sectors, localities, and production establishments overcame difficulties to organize the production of goods for export, and various economic incentive policies were enforced in carrying out collection and purchase activities for rounding up the source of goods. Many localities have reserved an appropriate percentage of initial capital created through export and import for investment with the aim of creating more sources of export goods.

The production of many items from the forestry, livestock breeding, handicrafts, fine arts, textiles, rubber, and metal products groups has either met or exceeded the plan norms. However, export has only increased at a slow tempo, and various capabilities for producing export goods have yet to be tapped satisfactorily. The pressing requirement in 1985 is to make the best effort to increase exports rapidly, to expand economic relations with foreign countries, and to round up all sources of goods from throughout the country to meet international commitments at all costs and to ensure without fail the import of the main supplies needed for production and life.

To carry out the export plan satisfactorily, it is most important that, by applying comprehensive measures -- first of all economic measures -- we mobilize all capabilities of labor, the land, and the various branches and trades to widen the variety of goods and simultaneously make constant improvements in the quality of export goods. It is necessary to promote exports from the local economies and from rural areas, using the district as an important theater for organizing export activities.

Attention must be given to effecting various forms of cooperation with foreign countries, first of all the fraternal socialist countries, from accepting labor contracts, seeking capital loans for investment, and making payment in kind to applying such forms as economic integration and joint business ventures.

As an immediate step, it is necessary to carry out satisfactorily the programs of cooperation already signed between our country and foreign countries in order to boost rapidly the production of goods for export.

In the spirit of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth and seventh plenums, all sectors, localities, and establishments must produce new items of goods by expanding business integration under all forms; renovating technical equipment; applying technical innovations in production, processing, and maintenance operations; reviewing production capacity; calculating economic results; and broadening the market.

While increasing investment to develop the production of export goods, attention must be given to intensive investment for exploiting the existing capabilities and balancing the material conditions for production such as capital, supplies, and raw material as well as packing materials and the work force. Appropriate investments must be made to promote the production of such (?important) items as peanuts, soybeans, rubber, coffee, tea, coconuts, tobacco, maritime products, and so forth.

Efforts must be made to ensure the effective implementation of the various existing policies designed to boost exports by carrying out collection and purchase activities satisfactorily, rounding up the sources of goods, and intensifying processing and maintenance activities with a view to increasing the value and quality of export goods.

It is necessary to guarantee appropriately the interests of both the producers and the various echelons in charge of management, production guidance, and collection and purchase. Wherever goods are produced for export, meticulous technical guidance must be given, and, at the same time, suitable economic measures such as providing supplies and raw materials for production and granting credits must be applied in order to create abundant sources of goods.

Along with mobilizing the efforts of every sector, locality, and establishment, as well as of every laborer to produce goods for export, it is necessary to resolve satisfactorily the relationship between export and domestic consumption in the spirit of giving priority to export, practicing thrift in consumption at home to boost export, and reserving goods of higher quality for export. Precious and highly valuable items of goods must be reserved for export, and domestic consumption of such items must be reduced to the minimum.

Increasing exports is the common duty of all sectors and echelons, and it is the combined result of contributions from many socioeconomic spheres, with the foreign trade sector, particularly the export-import organizations from the central to local levels, bearing an important responsibility, especially in providing assistance, guidance, and support on the export goods production front.

It is necessary to combine export closely with import, using import to maintain and boost export, and exports must be made to ensure prompt and synchronized importation of supplies, raw materials, and commodities needed for the production and collection and purchase of export goods.

By satisfactorily carrying out the policy of structuring foreign trade organizations at the central to provincial and municipal levels, we will ensure the state's monopoly on foreign trade and the central government's unified control of foreign trade and foreign exchange while, at the same time, strongly developing the initiative and creativity of the various sectors, localities, and establishments in creating additional sources of goods for export.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS AN GIANG, DONG THAP

BK101600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] On the occasion of the Year of the Ox Tet festival, during the last days of January 1985, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, paid a visit to An Giang, a southwestern border province of the fatherland. Accompanying him was Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the cabinet of the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State.

Comrades Le Van Nhung, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Tran The Loc, chairman of the provincial People's Committee; and Vo Thai Bao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; together with numerous representatives of various organs and mass organizations in An Giang Province as well as representatives of the people of Long Xuyen city, were extremely happy to have the opportunity to welcome Chairman Truong Chinh to their home province.

Chairman Truong Chinh called on the ancestral home of Uncle Ton Duc Thang in My Hoa Hung village, outside Long Xuyen city. He viewed with great attention the memorabilia on display in the house on stilts in which Uncle Ton was born and grew up. He paused, deeply moved, for a long moment in front of the portrait of President Ton Duc Thang, a celebrated leader of our party and state and a courageous, stalwart revolutionary militant who had devoted all his life to the self-denying struggle for the noble ideals of communism. Chairman Truong Chinh solicitously inquired after the well-being of all members of President Ton Duc Thang's family and was glad to know that everyone had developed their ancestors' glorious tradition, has enjoyed studying and working, and has made numerous contributions to making their home village increasingly prosperous and beautiful.

Chairman Truong Chinh also visited the provincial People's Committee, the An Giang engineering works, the 8 March day-care center in Long Xuyen city, the Long Xuyen city party committee, the Phu Tan District people's committee, the Phu Tan District hospital construction site, and the Phu My village joint agricultural production collective. He called on and presented his Tet greetings to Mrs (Tran Thu Oanh), member of a war martyr's family. He also visited the party and people's committees of Chau Doc city and a fish breeding installation of the city's aquatic product corporation on the Hau River.

The chairman of the Council of State then paid a visit to the border defense forces of An Giang Province. Major General (Nguyen Van Sy), deputy commander of the 9th Military Region; Colonel (Vo Khac Duong), commander of the An Giang provincial military command; and numerous cadres and combatants warmly welcomed Chairman Truong Chinh. In a very intimate and cosy atmosphere, the cadres and combatants sat around the chairman, listening carefully to his solicitous inquiries. Chairman Truong Chinh recommended that they bring into full play their units' glorious traditions, actively strengthen their forces in all respects, constantly remain on the alert, sharpen their fighting will, contribute to firmly defending the fatherland's southwestern border, and fulfill their internationalist obligation to the fraternal Cambodian people.

Chairman Truong Chinh worked with the Standing Committee of the An Giang provincial party committee, heard a report on the province tasks, and made suggestions concerning these tasks. He attended a get-together of more than 600 leading cadres of various local levels and sectors, veteran revolutionary cadres, and representatives of the local people and Armed Forces.

Making a speech at the meeting, the chairman commended the traditional patriotism displayed by the party organization and people of An Giang through various periods of the revolutionary struggle.

From the founding of the province first party chapter in 1930 in Long Dien village, Cho Moi District, to the establishment of the famous Bay Nui base area in the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance, the people of An Giang, together with their compatriots in southern Vietnam and the rest of the country, made worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of liberating the south and reunifying the fatherland.

Chairman Truong Chinh clearly pointed out: After liberation, the people of An Giang had to cope directly with the war waged by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists and their Pol Pot henchmen at the southwestern border. Watered by the Tien and Hau Rivers, An Giang is struck by flash floods each year. In particular, it was hard hit by two major flash floods in 1978 and 1984. However, the party organization and people of An Giang, upholding their self-reliant spirit, have overcome the difficulties and trials created by natural calamities and enemy aggression; have actively stepped up production; and have recorded many inspiring initial achievements in socialist transformation, in economic and cultural development, and in the strengthening national defense and security.

In grain production especially, the province has increased per capita output from 300 kg in 1975 to 500 kg in 1984. An Giang has thus been able to fulfill its obligation by delivering to the state a constantly increasing amount of grain annually, thereby contributing to gradually improving the people's standard of living. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Truong Chinh warmly welcomed and praised the outstanding achievements of the party organization and people of An Giang.

Concerning the tasks and orientation of An Giang in economic development, Chairman Truong Chinh pointed out: An Giang must make every effort to develop production, attach importance to combining economic building with national defense, and follow a correct direction in the comprehensive development of agriculture. In the immediate future, the province must continue to consider agricultural production as the foremost front, especially grain and foodstuff production. An Giang must boldly apply scientific and technological achievements in production to carry out intensive cultivation and increase the yields of various crops. The province must bring into full play its strengths in terms of labor and land to develop strongly the planting of subsidiary food crops, expand the areas specializing in the cultivation of short-term and long-term industrial crops of high economic value, promote livestock raising, broaden various sectors and trades, abandon the practice of monoculture, produce large quantities of goods for export, and make contributions to the central echelon while increasing local accumulation, thereby creating a firm basis for local industrial development.

An Giang must strive to raise the coefficient of land utilization, increase the number of a laborer's annual working days, and devote an adequate number of working days to the production of goods for export. The province must promote investment according to the motto: The state and the people join their efforts, and adopt a credit policy aimed at encouraging development of the traditional [name of a species of fish] fish-raising profession and the farming of aquatic products, thereby creating abundant and valuable sources of food in the province to meet the demands of domestic consumption and export.

Chairman Truong Chinh stressed: An Giang should formulate truly effective plans to develop industry, especially the machine manufacturing and repair industries to serve agricultural production and processing as well as consumer goods industries.

The province must broaden various sectors and trades, develop small industry and handicrafts, and expand the service network to create plenty of jobs and attract many laborers. An Giang should promote more strongly its economic integration and joint ventures with Ho Chi Minh City and other provinces in the region so as to exploit and procure more supplies and raw materials for production. This is the right direction to build gradually a rational industrial-agricultural structure for the entire province.

Chairman Truong Chinh advised the leaders of various levels and sectors in An Giang to pay attention to consolidating production installations, really broaden their independence in production and business, resolutely do away with bureaucratism and state-financing practice, and completely shift to socialist accounting and business methods as expounded in the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party Central Committee plenums. Only in this way can the province create the proper conditions for developing production, restoring order in distribution and circulation, strengthening market management and control, and achieving victory for socialism.

On the other hand, the province must continue to push forward strongly the socialist transformation of industry, trade, small industry, handicrafts, and agriculture actively and steadily, attaching importance to the essence of the problem and to efficiency.

Comrade Truong Chinh highlighted the importance of building the party organization and administration, the VFF, and various mass organizations of An Giang to make them increasingly firmer, stronger, and more united, thereby ensuring the development of the people's right to collective mastery. An Giang should pay attention to building the contingent of leading cadres of various levels and sectors and the contingent of economic, cultural, scientific, and technical managers to meet the requirements of local socioeconomic building and development.

On the occasion of the Year of the Ox Tet festival, Chairman Truong Chinh wished the party organization, Armed Forces, and people of An Giang Province many outstanding achievements in their productive labor emulation movement to fulfill the 1985 state plan, thereby celebrating the major anniversaries this year in a practical manner.

On behalf of the party organization, Armed Forces, and people of various nationalities in the province, Comrade Le Van Nhung expressed his great joy at having the opportunity to welcome Chairman Truong Chinh in the first days of the new spring. He considered this a manifestation of the solicitous care and great encouragement of the party, the state, and the chairman himself for the party organization and people of An Giang. Comrade Le Van Nhung promised to implement Chairman Truong Chinh's instructions for An Giang Province seriously.

On his way from An Giang back to Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade Truong Chinh visited and paid floral tribute at the tomb of Nguyen Sinh Sac, father of the great President Ho Chi Minh, in Hoa An village, Cao Lanh District, Dong Thap Province. Accompanying Chairman Truong Chinh during the visit were Comrades Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the cabinet of the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State; Tran Anh Dien, alternate member of the party Central Committee; Nguyen The Huu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and many other local leaders.

On this occasion, Chairman Truong Chinh met with and cordially addressed the comrades members of the Standing Committees of the Dong Thap provincial party and People's Committees.

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT TO REEXAMINE ANZUS ALLIANCE

HK121348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Canberra, Feb 12 (AFP) -- The Australian Government is to review the working of the ANZUS defence alliance and its own disarmament policies. Prime Minister Bob Hawke reaffirmed his government's policy on basic issues of the alliance with the United States, the ANZUS treaty and disarmament.

In a statement issued here, Mr. Hawke linked disarmament with support for deterrence. He said that Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Defence Minister Kim Beazley would prepare a paper on practical measures for giving effect to the ANZUS alliance following New Zealand's ban on visits by U.S. nuclear warships. Mr. Hawke said another paper elaborating on the relation between implementing government policies on disarmament and support for deterrence would be prepared by Mr. Hayden.

Mr. Hawke said there was general agreement that both the alliance with the United States and the need for the maximum possible progress on disarmament were essential to Australian foreign policy. Mr. Hawke said the cabinet discussions had been lengthy and amicable. They were conducted in an atmosphere of a genuine desire for continuing unity and cohesion, he said. An important theme had been the need to ensure effective decision-making, he added.

During Mr. Hawke's absence in Washington there was a storm of protest from the left-wing of the Australian Labor Party in Canberra over his decision to allow U.S. aircraft to fly from an Australian base to another to monitor tests of the MX intercontinental missile in the Tasman Sea. Mr. Hawke took the decision without consulting either his cabinet or party caucus and he later had to bow down under pressure from the leftwing.

BEAZLEY REPORTS ON DEFENSE CAPABILITIES REVIEW

BK130916 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, says the government has commissioned a major review of Australia's defense capabilities. The review will be conducted by Mr Paul Dibb, a senior research fellow at the Strategic and Defense Studies Center of the Australian National University.

Mr Beazley said Mr Dibb would be appointed as a consultant for 12 months. He would be asked to examine the content, priorities, and rationale of defense forward planning, and to advise on which capabilities suit Australia's present and future defense requirements. Mr Beazley said he regarded the review as a most important appraisal of Australia's defense capabilities since the end of the Second World War.

It has also been announced that women are to train alongside men in the Australian Army. The first of the women officially enlisted at the Army headquarters in Melbourne today. The women will undergo the same training as men, including 5-km runs, obstacle course, route marches, and weapons training.

HAYDEN DEFENDS INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE WITH NZ

BK130858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has strongly defended Australia's right to continue an exchange of intelligence information with New Zealand. Speaking in Canberra today, Mr Hayden declined to comment directly on overseas reports that United States have stopped supplying New Zealand with intelligence information as a result of the ANZUS dispute over nuclear-capable ships. However he stressed that Australia retained the right to share intelligence information with its trans-Tasman neighbor.

Washington officials have strongly criticized the New Zealand Government for its decision to refuse port facilities to American nuclear-armed or -powered warships. The Americans say New Zealand's action goes against the spirit of the ANZUS military alliance which links the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The authoritative London publication, JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, says the American intelligence information now being denied to New Zealand is gathered under an American-British arrangement for monitoring Soviet military and diplomatic radio traffic in the Pacific.

In Canberra today, Mr Hayden refused to be drawn on the report but said if such a measure was taken against New Zealand's Lange government there would be implications for Australia. He said it would be one of the matters considered in a paper to be prepared by himself and the defense minister, Mr Beazley, on the operation of the ANZUS treaty.

Mr Hayden said Australia maintained a strong commitment to New Zealand, and he emphasized the importance of trading, cultural, and historic links between the two countries. He said nothing had occurred which in any way impaired Canberra's commitment to Wellington.

UN CHIEF SAYS CAMBODIAN SITUATION 'CALMER'

BK130752 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, says there are indications that the situation in Kampuchea is getting a little calmer. Mr Perez de Cuellar made his comment in Canberra following a meeting with Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden. Mr Perez de Cuellar told reporters he was not being optimistic over Kampuchea but what he had seen over the past few weeks made him very happy.

The secretary general arrived (?in Canberra) at the end of a 3-week tour that included Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, and Southeast Asian countries.

BRIEFS

JANUARY TRADE FIGURES -- Australia has recorded its [words indistinct] successive monthly trade deficit during January. The balance of payments deficit last month was \$282 million [Australian dollars] up \$96 million on the previous month. The Bureau of Statistics in Canberra says the amount of money flowing out of the country was boosted by government's trade payments abroad, which are usually concentrated in the 1st month of each quarter. In the 7 months to the end of January, the trade deficit was \$1.564 billion, compared with a surplus of \$382 million for the 7 months ending January last year. Australia's current account deficit over the last 7 months is now running at \$6.881 billion, up almost \$3 billion on the deficit in the corresponding period of the last financial year. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Feb 85 BK]

NEW ZEALANDLANGE DENIES REPORT OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE CUTOFF

HK131124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange today denied a report that the United States had cut off its supply of military intelligence information to New Zealand. Mr. Lange, in a brief statement, said the report in the London-based JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY magazine was "incorrect." "We have observed no change" in the flow of routine U.S. intelligence information to New Zealand, he added.

The Defence Department declined comment on the report.

New Zealand this month refused a U.S. request for the destroyer USSR Buchanan to make a port call on the grounds that it might be nuclear-armed and would contravene New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy.

The decision shook the ANZUS defence alliance, which links New Zealand, the United States and Australia.

Opposition National Party President Sue Wood today described the row between Wellington and Washington as "the most serious to face New Zealand since the Second World War."

The Labour government's anti-nuclear policy was "foolhardy and naive," and "those countries congratulating us are the Soviet Union, China and Vanuatu," she told a news conference.

FARM LEADER CONCERNED ABOUT LOSING U.S. MARKETS

HK130122 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] A Waikato farming leader says he is not convinced that most farmers are willing to pay the price of the government's stance on nuclear ships. (Jeff Mathers), chairman of the dairy section of Waikato Federated Farmers, said no one wants nuclear war, but New Zealand is running a grave risk of losing vital dairy and beef markets in the United States as a result of the government's policies. He says if we lose those markets within the next 2 years, he will hold the government responsible.

The British-born commentator Alistair Cooke, who broadcasts a weekly newsletter from America, has some advice for the United States about New Zealand's antinuclear stance and the ANZUS treaty row. Mr Cooke says President Reagan's administration should have taken action earlier over the antinuclear issue back when there was a change of government in this country. He said the Reagan administration should have had a series of conference calls between the Navy, the Pentagon, the White House, and Wellington to discuss the matter. Mr Cooke said it could then have been quietly agreed that an American destroyer would not visit New Zealand, and the Pacific sea exercises could have taken place comfortably away from this country.

KEIDANREN MISSION MEETS WITH MARCOS, VIRATA

## Lower Trade Barriers Urged

HK121200 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] President Marcos today called on top Japanese businessmen and industrial leaders to initiate moves for the removal of trade barriers imposed by Japan on Philippine exports. More on that from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The president assured that the country's economic recovery effort is gaining ground according to the government's timetable. With the peace and order situation fairly under control, the president foresees a brighter climate for both domestic and foreign investments in the country. The president bared these forecasts during a courtesy call by a visiting Japanese economic mission which was sent here by the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan. The federation represents 110 industry-wide groups engaged in manufacturing, transportation, construction, mining, trade, banking, insurance, and about 807 of Japan's largest corporations.

The mission members, who were also welcomed by the First Lady Imelda Marcos, were accompanied by Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Yoshio Ogawa. Headed by Yoshihiro Inayama, currently chairman of the [word indistinct] corporation, the mission is here on a 3-day visit, during which they are expected to exchange views with other Philippine Government officials, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, and business leaders.

Their new approach is to bolster Philippine-Japan business relations, providing Japan and its business and industrial community with their trading companies which are represented here. The president urged them to make representation with the Japanese Government to help the Philippines expand its exports to Japan. He said for the two countries to have a beneficial relationship, the Philippines should be encouraged to build up its ability to pay for its imports by being allowed to export more products to Japan. [end recording]

## Group Holds Press Conference

OW121301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb. 12 KYODO -- Japan's top business leaders said Tuesday they could not even consider Philippine requests for new investment until they see what happens to their investments already made here.

The unusually blunt response from the highest level Japanese business mission ever to visit the Philippines was emphasized in three different ways at a press conference after lengthy closed door meetings with President Ferdinand Marcos and Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

The mission of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), led by Chairman Yoshihiro Inayama, leaves here Wednesday for Bangkok for their last stop on a tour of five of the nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). They previously visited Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

Asked how Keidanren members viewed the Philippine investment climate following their top level meetings Monday and Tuesday, Mitsubishi Bank Chairman Toshio Nakamura replied on behalf of the group: "Although we are not necessarily pessimistic when it comes to investment, we have no choice but to see first what becomes of investment already made."

After emphasizing his point a second time in different words, the Mitsubishi Bank chairman added: "Rather than an interest in new investment, our attention is directed to investment already made and what will become of it. Our attention is toward our investment already made."

Keidanren delegation members said afterward that President Marcos looked healthier than they expected and added that he did almost all the talking. They considered he set out to convince them on three main points -- that he was in good health, that the Philippine economy was starting to pick up after a slump due to external factors last year, and that communist insurgency was under control in the Philippines. They added that Philippine requests to Japan in meetings with Marcos and separate talks with Prime Minister Virata and Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin centered on three areas: More Japanese investment in the Philippines; more access for Philippine exports in the Japanese market; and more government-to-government aid from Japan.

Trade Minister Ongpin presented a list of 22 broad trade categories which he said the Philippines considered were promising areas for increased Philippine exports to Japan. The list was headed by light industrial items such as apparel, furniture, housewares and giftware.

Philippine officials will meet here Wednesday with representatives of Japanese trading firms to discuss this further, the Keidanren members said.

An official press statement from the President's Office gave main priority to the president's request to Japan to ease import barriers. Marcos was quoted as telling the Keidanren mission: "Please remind the Japanese Government that we are your strong market for the next decade although ours is a small country. A beneficial solution would be for the Philippines to increase its exports to Japan."

Seiki Tozaki, chairman of C. Itoh and Co., told reporters that the Keidanren mission had gained the impression that the Philippines was not asking for "large new investment but for investment that would improve the productivity of existing invested capital." He said the Keidanren members had been impressed by the appropriate phasing of the requests for new investment.

Mitsubishi Bank's Nakamura said Trade Minister Ongpin emphasized that the current difficulties of foreign investment in the country were not caused by mismanagement but by a combination of factors beyond the local companies' control.

Inayama said Marcos assured the group that his health was good and he had recovered from a virus infection that had caused him to suffer from asthma. Inayama added the Japanese had no way of knowing what the virus was.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS NO U.S. ADVISERS NEEDED

HK130608 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said last night [12 February] that the lifting of martial law in 1981 provided the Communist New People's Army [NPA] with a strategic advantage for propaganda and recruitment. Minister Enrile attributed the growth of the NPA and the subversive movement to the lifting of martial law. He explained this during the question hour at the Batasang Pambansa. He said the lifting of martial law enabled the NPA to intensify their propaganda and recruitment teams who were able to move about more freely.

Regarding foreign military advisers, the defense minister said that the Philippines does not need American military advisers or foreign troops to fight the Communist New People's Army. He stressed this government position in the floor of the Batasan. He was interpolated by opposition members of parliament concerning the insurgency situation in the country. Enrile said there are no foreign military advisers operating in the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AQUINO CASE PROCEEDINGS

Generals Reject Points

HK121602 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Feb 85 p 12

[By Gerry N. Zaragoza]

[Text] The question on where former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was shot will likely be a thorny issue when the trial comes, following a denial yesterday by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver and Deputy Constabulary Chief Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas that the senator was shot while he was negotiating the last steps of the service stairway.

The two generals' denial was contained in two separate written reactions submitted to the sandiganbayan in response to the 27-point offer of facts by the prosecution panel for admission by the accused.

The Agrava fact-finding board has concluded that Aquino was shot at the last steps of the stairway.

Ver and Olivas also rejected the prosecution's contention that Aquino was shot within 10 to 11 seconds from the time he exited from the airbridge door leading to the service stairway.

The two generals likewise rejected that the intelligence community definitely knew that Aquino was arriving in Manila onboard the China Airlines flight No CI-811.

During the Agrava board hearings, the generals insisted that the military did not know on what flight Aquino was arriving, except for an information from opposition leader Salvador H. Laurel who wrote Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, then vice-chief of staff, asking for security measures because Aquino allegedly might arrive on board a Japan Airlines plane at 1:30 p.m. on Aug 21, 1983.

In the comments submitted to the sandiganbayan by Ver's counsel, Antonio Coronel, the chief of staff admitted 11 of the 27 points offered for admission, rejected 11 while admitting with qualifications or reserving his comments on the rest.

For his part, Olivas admitted only six of the 27 points, while denying the rest for alleged lack of sufficient knowledge. Olivas was designated chief investigator on the day Aquino was killed.

Another accused principal, Lt. Col. Arturo Custodio of the Philippine Air Force, through his lawyer, admitted to three points, rejected 21 and reserved comments on three others.

The offer for admission of facts was presented by the tanodbayan prosecution panel before the pre-trial hearing last Thursday to shorten the trial proper, which is expected to be devoted to controverted evidence.

Meanwhile, lawyer Rodolfo Jimenez, counsel for the 21 accused Aviation Security Command personnel told the sandiganbayan that 15 of his clients charged as principals agreed to be listed in the charge sheet ahead of the other accused and according to rank.

The new listing would change the caption of the double murder case from "the People of the Philippines vs. Gen Fabian C. Ver, et al" to "the People of the Philippines vs. Brig. Gen. Luther A. Custodio, et al." Custodio is the most senior among the 17 principals charged in the case. The change of caption was prompted by a motion by Coronel who said his client is only accused as an accessory.

He said that the caption carrying Ver's name had been a "lasting source of embarrassment" to Ver's family, relatives and friends. Acting on Coronel's motion, sandiganbayan President Justice Manuel Pamaran, who heads the three member panel trying the case, directed the change of caption.

In another development, lawyer Raul Gonzalez, counsel of the "crying lady," who was later identified as Rebecca Quijano, disclosed that aside from her statement on the Aquino shooting, she also left with a confidante in the United States pictures she allegedly took from inside the plane that brought Aquino to Manila.

Gonzalez, however, did not mention whether any of the pictures showed the actual shooting of Aquino or Rolando Galman, the supposed assassin.

In a manifestation filed with the sandiganbayan, Gonzalez also said that "suspicious men" have been trying to monitor Quijano's movements. The lawyer added the residence of her relatives and friends have been visited by men asking questions about her whereabouts.

Gonzalez said Quijano had left for the province after almost two months of protective custody by the National Bureau of Investigation. Gonzalez reiterated his client's fear for safety should she testify during the trial, but he said he will try to convince her when she returns about her "moral and legal duties" to give her testimony.

But Gonzalez, said that if Quijano fails to testify, he would be willing to take the witness stand to explain all matters affecting her testimony. Quijano is believed to have seen the actual shooting of Aquino.

In a supplemental motion also filed with the sandiganbayan, private prosecutor Lupino Lazaro, counsel for the Galman family, asked the court to immediately act on his clients' plea for a reconsideration of the court's decision placing the accused principals and others who failed to post bail under the custody of their commanding officers.

Lazaro cited an ASSOCIATED PRESS report saying that some of the accused were seen either carrying guns, roaming around unescorted, or are not in the detention place where they are supposed to stay.

On the other hand, Jimenez filed a motion opposing Lazaro's move saying, among others, that the military custody was in accordance with existing regulations, as the sandiganbayan had pointed out.

In addition, Jimenez pointed out that Lazaro's motion had no legal standing in court because it had no approval of the tanodbayan prosecution panel and that Lazaro is only representing the civil aspect of the case.

## Witnesses Assured Protection

HK121124 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The tanodbayan has given assurances that all the witnesses in the Aquino-Galman case will be fully protected. According to Deputy Tanodbayan Manual Herrera, head of the prosecuting panel, the National Bureau of Investigation is making sure that all the witnesses are protected.

There are about 81 witnesses listed by the sandiganbayan who will testify against the 26 men accused in the double murder case. The pretrial and main trial before the sandiganbayan are scheduled to begin on February 20.

ENRILE BRIEFS BATASAN ON GROWTH OF NPA

HK121212 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] At the Batasang Pambansa, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the estimated growth rate of the New People's Army [NPA] from 1983 to 1984 is about 23 percent. However, Minister Enrile stressed to members of parliament in today's question hour that this figure should not be [words indistinct]. Correspondent Marilu Lingad filed this report:

[Begin recording] Enrile said the steady buildup started in 1981 following the lifting of martial law and reached its highest point last year. This percentage growth, he said, was a result of many factors. One was the relaxation of measures following the lifting of martial law. He said this gave the dissidents a specific advantage [words indistinct] and the NPA have been able to move about freely. Minister Enrile cited two other factors for the growth rate of the NPA. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

PROTESTING FARMERS WARN OF RICE SHORTAGE

Ministry Report Concurs

HK121529 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[By Jesus Diaz]

[Text] A "more serious" rice shortage threatens this year, central Luzon farmers warned yesterday in the face of a 50 percent shortfall in their harvest because of high fertilizer prices. And this time, the government agrees with the farmers. A report to the cabinet by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Food Authority [NFA] has projected a shortage of 659,000 tons or 13.2 million cavans. The figures include neither the farmers' production shortfall estimate nor the drought-threatened harvest.

Authority has been given the NFA to import 300,000 metric tons (6 million cavans) to avert the shortage. Obviously, however, taking the farmers' warning and the drought into consideration, the government will have to revise its import target.

The farmers, who have been picketing the ministry to protest high fertilizer prices, project a yield of 40 cavans of palay from the average 80. Since central Luzon has a total of 412,000 hectares planted to rice, the shortfall is about 16.5 million cavans of palay or 10.7 million cavans of rice.

The peasants issued the warning as they widened their protest and as their vigil entered its second week today. Yesterday, they started simultaneous picketing of the ministry's offices in Pampanga, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Bataan. The farmers said the situation will worsen if the government does not reduce fertilizer prices because they will continue cutting their use of fertilizer during the cropping season late this year if prices remain high. Apart from the farmers' estimate of a possible rice supply deficit is the harvest of 153,000 metric tons (3.1 million cavans) which may be wiped out by the drought in Central Mindanao and Northern Luzon.

The Agriculture Ministry has been seeding clouds over these areas to include rainfall.

#### Riot Police Disperse Farmers

HK130222 Hong Kong AFP in English 0201 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Riot police today used clubs and jets of water from fire trucks to disperse hundreds of farmers encamped in front of the Agriculture Ministry who are demanding a drop in fertilizer prices, witnesses said. A spokeswoman for the farmers' group said dispersal operations began at 6:30 a.m. (2230 GMT Tuesday) as most of the farmers, estimated by police to be about 500, were still asleep in their tents.

"Almost everybody was still asleep when three six-by-six trucks and a bus bearing riot police attacked the camp," Aurora Regalado told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. A police spokesman said they used truncheons and shields to disperse the marchers, who had been encamped at a busy street fronting the ministry in suburban Quezon City since February 5, but added that there were no ~~arrests~~. Ms Regalado said "Many were injured and were being treated" at a nearby hospitals but she could not say how many, adding that the group retreated to a nearby university.

The farmers were demanding a 30 percent rollback in fertilizer prices for them to be able to plant their rice crops next wet season. They staged a two-day, 40 kilometer (24 mile) march to Manila from nearby Bulacan Province to the ministry on February 4.

#### NEW SEDITION CHARGE FILED AGAINST FILM DIRECTOR

HK121410 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Policy yesterday [11 February] filed a new charge of sedition against a jailed movie director and four other people whom the military had refused to release despite a judge's order freeing them on bail. Moviemaker Lino Brocka, stage director Behn Cervantes and their three coaccused were earlier charged with illegal assembly. Their lawyers denounced the new charges as illegal, saying it violated the principle of double jeopardy and announced they would take the case to the Supreme Court. The five ~~have been~~ been in jail for 14 days for taking part in an illegal assembly. Police filed the second charge of inciting to sedition against the five. Prosecutor Arturo Tugonon set a hearing on Wednesday to determine if there is sufficient evidence to take the new case to court. The charges stem from the violent jeepney strike in Quezon City recently.

Quezon City Fiscal Sergio Apostol has ordered a review of their cases involving national security which are pending before the Quezon City Regional Trial Court. Apostol's order aims to speed up the disposition of the cases. His move was prompted by the Supreme Court decision to order the release of several detainees who have been held under a detention action order issued by the president. Apostol said there are currently 24 pending cases involving national security.

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